The New-York Times.

VOL. XI...NO. 3186. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Caucus of the Republican Members of Congress.

A Slim Attendance and Nothing Done.

The Report of Secretary Chase to be Sent in on Monday.

A SERIES OF SERENADES AND SPEECHES.

Rebel Operations on the Lower Potomac.

Another Large Arrival of Contrabands.

MRS. LINCOLN'S FIRST RECEPTION.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

CAUCUS OF THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

A caucus of the Republican members of Congress was called for to-night, in the Hall of Representatives. The purpose of the call was said to be to procure a "general consultation.' But although the call was published in the Republican of yesterday and to-day, it did not seem to have attracted general attention, for on reaching the Hall I found but two persons present. After waiting half an hour, ten more came, and the Caucus organized and finished its session with only twelve members present, among whom were Mr. Speaker GROW, THAD. STEVENS, BINGHAM and ASHLEY, of Ohio; POTTER, of Wisconsin; MORRILL and FESSENDEN, of Maine. Gov. MORRILL was called to the chair, and Mr. BINGHAM appointed Secretary. Mr. POTTER explained the perpose of the Caucus. It was to compare opinions and arrive, if possible, at some conclusion as to the policy to be pursued by the Republican members on the "Anti Slavery or Emancipation" bills that will come up in the House on Tuesday. The Republican Party had not resorted to caucuses for some years back, but now in the midst of the important and perplexing events that surround them, it was important that the Republicans should act with unanimity and effect. It appeared, however, that from lack of notice, or some other cause, too few members had come together to justify any action. Mr. POTTER therefore moved that a committee of five be appointed, who shall remain a permanent committee during the present Congress, and be authorized to call caucuses of the Republican members, when such shall be needed, and that the committee be instructed to issue a call for a caucu on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, in the Representative Hall, to consider the matters intended to be considered at this meeting.

Mr. POTTER's motion was carried, and the Chairman of the meeting was authorized to form the Committee. He appointed the following members: POTTER of Wisconsin, Chairman; DAVIS, of Pennsylvania RICE, of Maine; ASHLEY, of Ohio, and JULIAN, of Indiana.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again in the same place next Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. The lack of notice is hardly sufficient to explain the very slim attendance on this caucus, for the call was published two days in a generally circulated paper. Many Republicans stayed away because it was a call for a mere party caucus, and they suppose that the war has abolished all party lines. The great States of New-York and Ohio have just had State elections, in which Democrats and Republicans acted together as Union men, with the sole view of prosecuting the war. Democrats and Native Americans have enlisted for the war with a zeal and with number equaling that of all other parties, and are now actively serving in the field and fighting the battles of the Union. If party lines are broken down and effaced in the furnishing of men and money to fight the war why should the Republican members of Congress, in their exclusive party character, seek to mould the policy that is to direct the war? Why should not the others who are fighting have a share in moulding the policy? It was these considerations that kept many Republicans away. Others, again, stayed away because they feared that there was a design of the radical Republicans to pass resolutions censuring the President and the Administration. These members are no prepared for a breach in the Republican ranks, which would revive the Democratic party, bring confusion among Republicans, and deprive the country of the fruits of last year's triumph in the Presidential election. In the caucus to be held next Monday night, which will be pretty full, all these considerations will be brought out and warmly discussed. There is great danger of a fatal breach in the Republican ranks in Congress in this matter. There is no reason for any such result, and the wisest counsels of the party will be exercised to prevent it.

CONFISCATION.

The general disposition among Congressmen is to pass a law making more certain and stringent the forfeiture of rebel property, while that of Unionists will be more surely protected. In other words, making a wide discrimination between the two classes.

It is not at all probable that anything will be done to militate against the heretofore declared object in vigorously prosecuting the war.

THE DECEASED SENATORS.

The death of Senator BAKER will be announced on Tuesday, and that of Mr. BINGHAM on Wednesday.

THE FIRST RECEPTION BY MRS. LINCOLN.

The first morning reception of the present season was given to-day by Mrs. LINCOLN, in the Blue Room of the Presidential mansion. A large number of officials, citizens and ladies called—among them the Representatives of foreign Governments, Senators and Congressmen. The receptions will continue every Saturday, between the hours of 1 and 3.

SECRETARY SEWARD ABSENT.

Secretary SEWARD left to-day for the North, and will be absent for several days. He will visit Auburn before he returns to Washington.

COLLECTOR BARNEY IN WASHINGTON.

Collector BARNEY, of New-York, arrived here to-night on official business.

THE REPORT OF SECRETARY CHASE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has completed his report, and it will be communicated to Congress on Monday.

THE THIRD FIFTY MILLION LOAN.

Drafts for the first installment of the third fifty million loan were drawn yesterday.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S MOVEMENTS.

The Government fully credits the statement of Parson BROWNLOW being at the head of the present loya movement in East Tennessee, and of his presence a the battle of Morristown, notwithstanding the letter published in the Richmond papers, purporting to emanate from him, which seems to be inconsistent with his activity in behalf of the Union cause. The suggestion of the TIMES that he be made a Major-Genera meets with the heartiest response from all.

NEW-YORK TROOPS REVIEWED BY GOV. MORGAN.

To-day, Gov. MORGAN reviewed the New-York regiments attached to McDOWELL'S, BLENKER'S and FRANKLIN'S Divisions.

GOV. MORGAN SERENADED.

Gov. MORGAN was also serenaded at Willard's. He made a brief speech, in which he stated that the Legislature of New-York when it adjourned had voted three millions of dollars and authorized the raising of thirty thousand troops. Thus far New-York had put into the field a hundred and five thousand men, and he was thinking that when the Legislature should reassemble the members might think he had exceeded his authority.

Gen. ELIJAH WARD, of New-York, was also favored with a serenade.

GOV. MORTON SERENADED.

The band of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment serenaded Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, at Brown's Hotel Gov. MORTON appeared on the balcony and addressed the assemblage. He complimented the soldiers of his State, and claimed credit equal to any for what it had accomplished in its efforts to aid in the putting down of the rebellion. He had full faith in the success of the Government in putting down the rebellion, but while he held that we were at perfect liberty to resort to the use of any means recognized in civilized warfare to restore the power of the Government over the rebellious States and restore the Union, we should be careful to abstain from any means that from the nature of the case might make such a restoration impossible. Gov. MORTON was loudly cheered in his remarks. Speeches were also made by Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, and COLFAX, of Indiana, and Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. Mr. CRITTENDEN paid a high compliment to the patriotism of Indiana and Gov. MORTON, and he stated that it had been by the Indiana troops coming to the aid of the loyal, but unarmed men of Kentucky, that that State had not been crushed by the rebel Confederacy.

WISCONSIN TROOPS REVIEWED—A SERENADE.

The Wisconsin Members of Congress reviewed the troops from that State in Gen. KING'S Brigade this afternoon. To-night the band of the Wisconsin Regiment serenaded Senators DOOLITTLE and HOWE, and the members of the House from that State. Speeches were made.

THE SONS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

It will be recollected that, a few days since, a messenger from Gov. REED, of North Carolina, came under a flag of truce to Gen. HOOKER'S Division, and was thence forwarded to Washington. His mission was to procure the children of Senator DOUGLAS, to be sent South, to prevent the confiscation of their estate in Mississippi by the rebel Government. Mrs. DOUGLAS, who has the guardianship of the sons of the deceased Senator, refused to listen to the proposition, contending that the children belonged to Illinois. It may not be inappropriate to add that Mrs. DOUGLAS had previously been importuned to come South, by those high in authority, and in such a way as leaves no doubt that the purpose of their efforts to get her South was for political effect.

THE NEGROES IN JAIL.

The system of incarcerating negroes in the jail of the District is an abuse of long standing. The Maryland law holding that a negro without evidence of his being free was to be considered a slave, and as such was to be held in jail for safe keeping until his master came forward to claim his property, or in the event of his not coming within three months, the presumptive slave was to be sold to pay jail fees. The profits resulting in the fees have always tempted the cupidity of jailors, and hence the cruel outrages upon humanity and justice which have been disclosed by the report of Mr. ALLEN. There are undoubted proofs of cases where free papers of negroes have been taken from them when arrested, that the profits of this iniquity might be enhanced. Most of the sixty negroes now in jail had been there for months, when, in looking about for State prisoners, the agents of the State Department accidentally learned of the condition of these poor creatures. Mr. ALLEN undertook a thorough investigation of the matter, and the result is seen in his report, which was brought by Senator WILSON before the Senate.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

RICHARD O'GORMAN and JOHN SAVAGE, of the Executive Committee of the Irish Brigade, are in the city to consult with the Government in reference to effecting an exchange of prisoners, and particularly with reference to Col. CORCORAN. Though they do not desire that anything be done by the Government which would compromise its dignity, yet they urge that it is due to a brave and loyal man that every effort consistent with propriety should be used to effect Col. CORCORAN'S release.

THE CASE OF THE TRIBUNE REPORTER.

SAMUEL WILKESON, of the *Tribune*, was brought before the Van Wyck Investigating Committee last Wednesday, to testify how he got possession of that portion of the Committee's testimony taken in St. Louis, concerning the Fremont frauds. He refused to answer, on the ground—first, that the Committee had no power to investigate the subject, its legal authority being confined to the investigation of fraudulent contracts, etc.; second, that the public interests, if not common law, required that the communications made to editors by informants should be privileged and confidential. While he cheerfully exonerated every member of the Committee from the suspicion even of having furnished him the testimony, he refused to tell when or how he got it. His case stands over.

THE REBELS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

The rebels at Shipping Point are continually busy building pallisades and improving batteries. They have a saw-mill which is working night and day.

The *Yankee* having undergone repairs, will leave for the flotilla on Monday. She carries an increased and heavy armament.

THIRTY-ONE CONTRABANDS.

The steamer *Reindeer*, to-day, brought up from Budd's Ferry thirty-one contrabands, consisting of twelve women, seven boys, six girls and six infants. They are a portion of the negroes brought over from Mathias Point at the time of Col. GRAHAM'S reconnoisance. The men of the party are employed in the camps of Gen. SICKLES' Brigade.

A SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITION.

Gen. SMITH'S Division went out to-day to the neighborhood of Vienna and gathered ninety-four wagon loads of forage. No enemy was seen in any direction.

THE PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

The precedence in the line of promotion of the recently appointed Lieutenants of Marine was decided by lot; that of the Assistant Paymasters in the navy by merit.

THE ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

It is understood that the army appointments will be sent to the Senate for confirmation early next week, and that they will be before that body several days before being acted upon.

THE CASE OF EX-SENATOR GREEN.

The statement that Ex-Senator GREEN is on parole is untrue. Mr. GREEN called upon the Secretary of State to-day, and that functionary gave him a written document permitting him to pass wherever he pleases in the loyal States.

INSPECTION OF GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

Major DAVIS, of Gen. McCLELLAN'S staff, returned to-day from making a thorough inspection of HOOKER'S Division. It is understood that the appearance of the regiments was satisfactory.

APPOINTED A MAJOR.

Capt. H. D. WALLEN has been appointed Major in the Seventh Regular Infantry, *vice* LYNDE, discharged, and ordered to New-Mexico.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.

GEORGE A. CRAWFORD, Union Democrat, has been elected Governor of Kansas. He was formerly clerk in the General Post-office.

A MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday night Capt. CHARLES GRIFFIN, of the Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., is to be married to the daughter of Mr. T. W. CARROLL, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and a descendant of CHAS. CARROLL of Carrollton. The ceremony is to take place at the residence of Mr. CARROLL, corner of F and Eighteenth-street.

MARSHAL LAMON.

Marshal LAMON arrived, with his bride, in the city yesterday.

A JAPANESE SWORD RECOVERED.

Lieut. BARSTOW, of Gen. DIX'S Staff, arrived to-day with the sword of one of the Japanese Embassy, which was stolen on the occasion of their stay in Baltimore. It was delivered to President LINCOLN, and will be forwarded to Japan.

GEORGE WILKES ACCIDENTALLY WOUNDED.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. GEO. WILKES, of New-York, accidentally let drop a Derringer pistol. It exploded, and the ball entered the leg above the knee, inflicting a wound which will probably confine him to his room some weeks.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. KERRIGAN.

The charges against Col. KERRIGAN, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New-York, who is now under arrest in Washington, are understood to be disrespectful conduct to his superior officer and neglect of his own regiment, thereby tending to produce insubordination. The trial has not yet taken place.

THE VERMONT CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The Vermont Cavalry Regiment will leave Burlington on Wednesday for New-York in a train of one hundred and twenty-five cars. It is composed of the best sharpshooters of that State. The horses are of the celebrated Morgan stock, selected with great care by Col. PLATT, who commands the regiment which numbers a thousand men fully equipped with everything except rifles.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

The following is an intercepted letter from Charleston. It is considered of sufficient importance fo publication, as it shows the working of secession and the blockade:

[*Extract.*]

My Dear Captain and Friend * * * *Bordeaux:*

But when one looks around himself, and when he sees the happiness of a people destroyed, commerce at a stand still, without the means of living, without money, and above all, the articles the most necessary risen to prices almost out of any one's reach; is not this enough to change one's nature and to become almost anything. We often think and speak of you, both myself and Mrs. ——, and we remember with pleasure, the short, happy time we have passed together. When will it return, this happy time? When shall peace, commerce, navigation and prosperity be reëstablished? And where shall we be, and what will happen to us before this? Perhaps we may all be dead, and who knows but this would be the best thing that might happen to us! But in a word, he who will live shall see. An existence is already such here as to ure one of life!

Butter, 50 cents; refined sugar, 25 cents; ordinary coffee, 45 cents; Java coffee, 65 cents; common tea, $2 50; beef, 20 to 25 cents each per ℔. [NOTE—The correspondent also gives the valne in francs.] *No Irish potatoes, no cheese, no hams*—the last one was sold at 32 cents per ℔.; ordinary candles, 10 *cents apiece*; lard, 35 cents per pound; salt 50 francs per bag, 15 cents per pound; coal 100 and 120 francs per ton. A small cart load of fire wood, 7½ to 8 francs. In fact, I might continue till to-morrow, but I think these few items will give you an idea of the life we lead here. With regard to goods for ladies, it is still worse—it is horrible to think of. These are the people who are making fortunes. For instance, common calico, which before cost 6 and 12 cents, now costs 50 and 75 cents per yard; common stuff for lining ladies' dresses, 37 cents per yard. In fact, all stuffs worn by ladies formerly at home, now costs as much as silk, and silk is worth from 15 to 25 francs per yard. A pair of buckskin shoes (kept in store for some years, which fall to pieces the first time you put them on,) cost 13 and 15 francs, and even dearer. One pair of boots, 100 francs; half-boots, 50, 60 and 75 francs. In fine, it is enough to make me sick when I think of it. To live and to live,—barely live,—one must spend his last penny, and what next? I beg you, my dear Captain, as soon as there shall be a vessel from Bordeaux bound to this place to send me all you can in the way of articles of provisions, &c., &c., which you can select as well as I can, that is to say, butter, lard, hams, sausages, a small cask of wine, one ditto of brandy, one ditto of tabia, (rum,] &c., &c., and I will remit you at once the amount of your outlay. These are for my own use, and both I and Mrs. —— will ever be grateful to you therefore. We always like to see you here on the opening of business; but I have my doubts; however, I nevertheless hope so. I cannot write you any more to-day, but I will write as soon as there is an opportunity. Mad. —— sends her respects to you and Mad. ——, and she ever prays to God to take you under His keeping; and to this I add Mrs. ——'s compliments; and for you, my dear Captain, my sincere friendship. *Au revoir.* Your friend. * *

I am without any news from you since July.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CANADIAN NAVY.

The Canadian Government maintains a navy consisting of one schooner called *La Canadienne*, under control of Commander FORTIN. Its duty is to cruise off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and look after French and American depredators on the fishing banks and on Gulf commerce generally. We are sorry to learn, by way of Father Point, that the whole navy has been cast away in the river. On the 1st inst. *La Canadienne* was wrecked near the Carribon Islets, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, below Pointe des Montes, in a snowstorm. She had 37 people on board, including the crew and wrecked sailors. The schooner has received considerable injuries to the keel, but is not a total loss. The sea was most terrific when she struck. The gallant FORTIN escaped with all his crew, and at latest advices was making his way to Quebec by land. It is satisfactory to add, says the Toronto *Globe*, that, in the wreck of the old navy, the material of a new navy still remains to Canada.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Spanish Views of the Seizure of Mason and Slidell.

Com. Wilkes' Action Denounced as an Unjustifiable Outrage.

The First Division of the Mexican Expediton Sailed.

BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR AT HAVANA.

The steamship *Baltimore*, from Havana on the 30th ult., arrived at Baltimore on Friday afternoon, bringing news of considerable importance.

The *Diario de la Marina* takes a view of the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL decidedly hostile to the United States. It says the seizure was made not on the high seas, *but in a neutral sea.* The *Trent*, when first made out from the *San Jacinto*, was five miles to the north of Cayo Coco, but from that time to the time she was boarded, at least an hour and a half must have elapsed, and supposing that the ships' speed was equal to ten miles an hour, this would have brought them to the vicinity of Cayo Paredon and Guinchas, in the narrowest part of the old Bahama channel. For this reason the *Diario* doubts that the *San Jacinto* had the legal right to board the *Trent*, even in time of war, she being in a neutral sea.

For the sake of argument, however, allowing that the right to stop the *Trent* existed on the part of the *San Jacinto*, the *Diario* contends that no power existed to authorize the arrest of the two passengers. MASON and SLIDELL, with their families, went aboard of the *Trent* at Havana. The Captain received them as he did the other passengers. It was not his business to inquire whether or not they were on a diplomatic mission from the Confederacy of the South—recognized by his Government and by the rest of Europe as a belligerent power in the war with the Federal Union. They, like all the rest of the passengers, were from the commencement of the voyage under the protection of the British flag; and by taking them on board the Captain violated none of the privileges of neutrals, which the *Diario* says may be summed up in the maxim that "the neutral shall not lend to one belligerent party any aid that he is not equally disposed to render to his antagonist." The Captain of the *Trent* was equally willing to take Federal agents as passengers; so, according to the *Diario*, he violated no privilege of a neutral.

The *Diario* quotes *Kent's Commentaries*, vol i., p. 116, to the effect that by a fiction of law vessels are considered part of the territories of the nation to which they belong, and, page 122, that the character of neutral extends to the protection, not only of neutral property, but also such property of the belligerent powers as may be within neutral jurisdiction.

The *Diario* argues therefore that according to American law, the seizure of MASON and SLIDELL *was an unjustifiable outrage, and hopes that the American Government will hasten to disavow the act, and place the prisoners on British soil as soon as possible.*

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

SAILING OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE FORCES.

Translated from the Diario de la Marina, Nov. 29.

At 6½ o'clock yesterday morning, all the vessels of the expedition against Mexico were hove short, the steamers with steam up, and the sailing ships with tugboats by their sides. At forty minutes past six, the leading vessel, the ship-of-war commenced the departure in the following order:

Blanca.
Sunrise (No. 2) towed by the *India*.
Teresa (No. 4) towed by the *Jor*.
Favorita (No. 6) towed by *Maria Isabel*.
Marigalante, towed by the *Guadalquiver*.
Paquita (No. 8) towed by the *Mantazas*.
Palma (No. 10) towed by the *India*.
Berenguela.
Santa Maria, towed by the *Blasco de Garay*.
Ferrol.

This last vessel closed the line. At 8¼ o'clock, all the ships were outside of the port, being saluted from the anchorage to the mouth of the Moro by a dense multitude, who occupied the moles of the cavalry barracks, the Captain of the Port's office, the Cortina de Valdez and the beach of the Punta. They were also saluted by the bands of the Cabana Fort and the Moro Castle, who occupied the parapets of the batteries. On both banks there were bands of music, which joined those of the ships in playing lively national airs, interrupted at times by the shouts and hurrahs of the people, which were responded to by the crews of the ships and the forces on board of the transports.

From daylight the Commander of the Naval Station, attended by two Adjutants, had been occupied cruising about the bay, giving the necessary orders for the departure of the ships, and at 7½ o'clock he went on board the steamer *Serrano*, to take leave of those who, for a short time, are to be separated from his immediate command. At the mouth of the Moro the enthusiasm of the troops on board of the steamer *Ferrol* (part of the Napoles Regiment,) became intense, and with a thousand cheers they took farewell until next meeting of some of their companions who had not yet had the luck to embark.

This first Division of the Expeditionary army was formed in line already at 9 o'clock, and set sail in a westerly direction. The troops and material of war dispatched in these vessels are as follows:

These vessels will put to sea on the 2d of December, between six and eight o'clock A. M. On board of the *Francisco de Asis* His Excellency Gen. D. MANUEL GASSET embarked with his whole staff.

Four companies of the infantry regiment "Del Rey."

Four companies of the infantry regiment "De Napoles."

One hundred and sixty horses of the regiment of lancers "Del Rey."

One battery of mountain artillery.

A great part of the artillery.

Much ammunition for the artillery and supplies for the engineers.

Brig. D. CARLOS DE VARGAS and a great part of the officers of the artillery, engineers, medical and commissariat staff.

To-morrow at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, one of the brigades of the Expeditionary Army will embark, and between 7 and 9 on the morning of the 1st of December, it will put to sea in the ships of war

Princesa de Asturias,
Concepcion,
Lealdad,
Petronila,
Steamer *Numero* 3,
Steamer *Isabel la Catolica*.

On the last named vessel, His Excellency Gen. RUBALCABA, will hoist his flag. On the afternoon of the same day, the Third Brigade of the Expeditionary Army will embark in the

Steamer *Francisco de Asis*,
Steamer *Pizarro*,
Steamer *Velasco*.
Steamer *Guadalquiver*,
Steamer *Pajaro del Oceano*,
Steamer *Cuba*,
Steamer *Cubana*,
Steamer *Cardenas*,
Steamer *Maisi*.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH WAR VESSELS.

Correspondence of the Express.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1861.

The first detachment of the Spanish fleet for Mexico left Havana yesterday; received their sailing instructions outside, and were in the offing all day. The second detachment is to leave to-morrow morning, and the third in two or three days following—the whole to be composed of about 32 vessels—12 of war and 20 transports. The preparation is extensive and of a formidable character for a Power hitherto thought to have no strength.

Three British vessels of war under steam, two ships and one frigate, have just entered this port. The French war-steamers *La Toisier* and *Milan* (the last entered yesterday from St. Thomas) are at anchor, getting ready for a cruise in the Gulf, along the north coast of Cuba, as they say, "to preserve neutral rights from infraction," by either of the belligerent Powers of North America. The recent seizures of British vessels in Cuban waters by Union vessels of war had caused intense excitement among subaltern officials, and blows may be exchanged before you anticipate, involving war, which is declared "already to exist from the justified acts of Commander WILKES." There is no chance to reason about the matter here, for the commanders of British and other national vessels have determined to stop the restraints imposed upon their commerce, and will make reprisals if it is continued. The excitement caused by the entrance of three British vessels of war, this morning, is quite equal to that on the sailing of the Spanish squadron yesterday.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Another Long Range Naval Engagement at Hatteras Inlet—Loss of a Schooner with Government Stores—Rebel Report of the Evacuation of Tybee Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Dec. 6,
Viâ BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* arrived here early this morning, from Hatteras Inlet, and brings intelligence of a naval engagement between the United States gunboats *Stars and Stripes*, *Underwriter*, *Putnam* and *Ceres*, and two rebel gunboats. Between twenty and thirty shot and shell were fired on each side, without doing any damage. Several shots came close to the *Spaulding* from the rebel boats, to which Capt. HOWES replied from his guns.

By this steamer we also learn that on the 2d inst. a furious gale prevailed at the Inlet, but the fortifications remained uninjured by the tide, which was not as high as that of the previous month.

The schooner *Alexander*, Capt. MILES, with Government stores, was flying a flag of distress, having dragged her anchor after springing a leak. About three-quarters of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The vessel is unfit for further use.

The troops were all in good health.

A flag of truce has just come down from Norfolk, bringing HORATIO EAGLE, and five ladies and children. Mr. EAGLE was released on his parole. The passengers report nothing new.

According to a dispatch dated Augusta, Tybee Island was evacuated by our troops, and the lighthouse burned by the rebels.

[The above paragraph, regarding the evacuation of Tybee Island by our troops, is exceedingly dubious. The *Vanderbilt*, yesterday, brought advices up to as late a date (the 3d inst.) as the period the above dispatch must have left Augusta, and at that time our troops were busy on the Tybee intrenchments, which were well under way, and were protected in their work by two National gunboats. The rebels had no means of driving our forces off, and it is not likely that they would voluntarily evacuate.]

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CONTRABANDS—THEIR CONTENTED CONDITION—PREPARATIONS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, ETC.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

On my journey to Hatteras, I have called at "Old Point Comfort," and here I shall spend a few days. During the past day I have moved about to see the "sights," and they are not few. The "contrabands" attract considerable attention. I have conversed with many of them, and they appear contented and happy. They are well clothed, and generally in a good state of health.

It may interest your readers to know that Ex-President TYLER'S residence, at Hampton, is now occupied by these "fugitives from labor." There are several families in the house. The basement is occupied as a contraband school-room. To-day, when I rode out to see the house, I found the school in session. I took a look and my eyes scarcely ever beheld so interesting a sight. There stood about fifty little black children as eagerly pursueing their studies as any children could; and up in the midst of the crowd stood a well-built, honest and bright looking man—a contraband too—who, although a slave, learned to read and write by taking books from his "massa's children" and going away to the woods where he would sit alone, and thus, after years of perseverance, he has become able to instruct others. I met an old woman of pleasing and interesting address, and I asked how she got along? to which she replied, "Wal, reckon's well as can be 'spected dese times." "But do you have enough to eat?" I asked. She replied, "La me, I never had more since I been born." She had all her trouble from the unborn future, What was to become of her at the end of the war? was her chiefest concern.

Her idea was this. She knew the Lord heard prayer. That was her starting point. And she knew the Lord heard her prayers. "Bless de Lord!" She knew that often her "massa" was very cruel, "and sometimes very wicked" to her; and that in her sorrow she went and told it "to de Lord," and so had thousands of slaves; and now the Lord visits the masters with His displeasure. She had faith to believe that, if this war was not overruled by the Almighty for the punishment of the cruel master, that the time must come when he would be punished. She soon burst into a fit of solemn earnest, and exclaimed—"Look dare! that boy is my massa's son, and I was married and had a husband at de time; and I know de good Lord hates such bad." It is easy to comprehend the idea set forth here, and it will need no comment from me.

These "contrabands" have one or two preachers from their own class, who preach to them. The school-teacher is one of them. The woman of whom I have spoken, said she was learning to read, and that soon she would be able to "go to preachin and hear de text, and know de place." In the mysteriousness of their present condition. it is a matter of astonishment to notice how eager these poor souls are for knowledge. A history awaits *them* which, to my mind, will demonstrate that the hand of an allwise Providence is in this thing. The cultivation of their minds is to keep pace with the changes made in their history and condition. Crushed by man, as if they were but things, they are raised by the Almighty to the dignity of humanity! From the future we will see these things in the light of sublime developments.

Vast preparations are being made here for the prosecution of the war. Large numbers of men are being employed painting and preparing gun-carriages, &c. The roads to Hampton are always black with men on foot and on horseback. The long lines of troops, the bustle and turmoil on every hand, tell of coming events. Gen. WOOL is full of vigor and enterprise. His health is excellent, and he rides about with apparently as much ease as if he were a man of forty years.

It had been reported that the Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, was ordered to remove frrm Hatteras, as they have been there throughout the sickly season, and contracted diseases which will do great mischief if they are not moved; but I am informed by the General himself that no such order has been issued. The consequence is, one of the finest regiments in the service is compelled to remain where they must become crippled in health, morals and efficiency. But the good sense and general wisdom of Gen. WOOL will no doubt be brought into exercise at the proper time, and the regiment now so disheartened and weakened will be sent to a clime where chills and fever, and fever and ague, will be banished from their bones. There are now as many as fifteen or twenty of this regiment in the general hospital at Fortress Monroe, all suffering from diseases contracted at Hatteras, while there are as many as a hundred on the sick list at Hatteras.

A prisoner, who escaped from the rebels, reports great alarm among them. C.

BURNING OF THE BRIDGES OVER BACON CREEK, KY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Saturday, Dec. 7.

It is reported that the bridge over Bacon Creek was burned by the rebels yesterday.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

What Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, Thinks of the War.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

Commercial Affairs in Memphis and New-Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GOV. PETTUS ON THE WAR.

Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, who has recently been reëlected, said in the course of his inaugural speech:

"When defeat brings death to the best and bravest in our land, and worse than death to those who merely survive, reckless must be the man who assumes to play any prominent part in this desperate game without more than ordinary solicitude; that solicitude is deepened by the reflection that our enemies entered upon this war of invasion, favored by many advantages; having much the largest share of the arms and munitions of war, which were the common property of all the States, and almost the entire navy of the old Confederacy, with their ports open to the commerce of the world, enabling them to supply any deficiency in arms or ammunitions; with superior numbers of men capable of bearing arms.

These advantages, if wisely used, will make this war bloody and protracted, and enable them to inflict much suffering on the Confederate States.

As yet, they seem only to have inflated the pride, which is said to go before destruction, and excited the haughty spirit which precedes a fall.

If our enemies shall be taught wisdom by the defeats they have suffered, and learn to bring wisely to bear the advantages they possess, while they may protract the struggle and inflict much injury, the ultimate conquest of the Confederate States must still be beyond their power.

Their superiority of arms is overreached by our superiority in skill in the use of them; their superiority in numbers is more than equaled by the higher courage of our troops; their desire for conquest must give way before the stern resolve of patriots to defend their homes, and, above all, that sentiment of 'victory or death' which burns in the hearts and blazes in the eyes of Southern troops, which has and will continue to overcome greater odds than can be brought against us in the conflict, cannot be inspired in the hearts of the selfish and sordid race with which we now contend. It was of this NAPOLEON spoke when he said, 'The moral of the army is three-fourths of the war, the material the other fourth.' This is the principle in human action which has made earth's most memorable battle-field, and against it superior numbers as vain now as when THEMISTOCLES struck for the liberties of Greece, as vain at Manassas and Leesburgh, as at Platea and Marathon, and upon this I have relied, and still rely, with unshaken confidence for the triumph and freedom of our country.

The low, sordid selfishness which induced them to disregard their obligations under the old Confederacy, and impelled them recently to flock to the standard under which they were promised easy victory and rich booty, will not permit them to patiently bear the bootless hardships of a barren campaign, or give their lives to make that banner victorious under which they mustered for plunder.

Weighing fairly the motives which actuate men, it is not unreasonable to expect that, instead of easy triumph and rich spoils, they meet with stern resistance, they will continue in the future as they have in the past battles to illustrate by their actions the words of one of the statesmen which their race has produced: 'This is not the entertainment to which we were invited.'

If by the light of history we compare the principles which impel to action the belligerents in this conflict, the result indicates clearly the ultimate triumph of our arms, though the war should be more protracted and bloody than any which the continent has known. That this hoped for result may be realized, shall be my ceaseless care, bringing to its accomplishment all the powers which have been or may be conferred upon me.

Nor need I make any solemn protestation in this regard, for I speak in the presence of those who know that they have the same guarantees of fidelity, which the owners of the ship have for the watchful care of the captain when a thousand miles from land.

If the ship is lost the captain goes with it—if our cause is lost, all who hold big places in the Southern States, must perish first in its fall.

Nor is this peril impending only over those in high places. One common destiny awaits us all, and in view of that common danger, let private griefs and political aspirations be awed into silence until the united action of all her citizens shall have saved the State from the blackest despotism which ever crushed the spirit of a free people. That united action, prompt, vigorous and bold, is demanded this hour, and I will not waste it in words, for even now, while I speak to you here, in all human probability, the war cloud is casting its shadow over contending armies in Western Kentucky, the guns of our kindred flashing defiance in the faces of invading thousands, and the red rain of battle once more watering the dark and bloody ground. Let us not be idle spectators; the times demand at this day of the men to do, to dare and to suffer—helpless posterity calls on them to protect their birthright of liberty. Let us show ourselves equal to the requirements, and when called to take our place in the pale caravan for the tomb, we may turn and wave adieu to the generation which comes after us, with a proud consciousness that we have done our duty to God, our country and to them."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 23.

There was a good attendance at the Chamber, but a dull feeling prevailed. which was increased by the New-Orleans dispatches, by which it appeared that flour was dull there, bran declining, sugar better, corn in fair demand, rye higher, and molasses further improved. The sales were:

Wheat—100 bushels prime, $1 90; 40 bushels prime, $1 85; 350 bushels fair, $1 80. Corn—185 bushels, sacks returned, 85c. Flour—No sales. Salt—100 sacks coarse, private terms. Potatoes—130 bushels fair, $1 70; 60 bushels choice, $1 90. Mess Beef—80 barrels, $22. Sugar—5 hhds., 4⅜c.; 12 hhds., 3⅞c.; 56 hhds., 3⅝c.; 2 hhds., 4c.; 5 hhds., 4⅜c. Soda—25 boxes, 33c. ⅌ ℔. Molasses—80 barrels, 22c.@25c.; 20 barrels, 23c.; 20 half-barrels, 25c. Candles—177 boxes, 50c. Bagging—25 pieces, 25c. Rope—26 coils, 25c.

Some days ago the Chamber appointed W. B. MILLER, S. M. GATES and F. LANE a Committee to request the Banks to permit their one, three and five dollar notes to be cut in two for the purpose of making change. For various reasons the Banks could not consent to the proposed arrangement. There were legal difficulties in the way, and the plan of cutting would have reduced, if not entirely extirpated the circulation of whole bills of the denominations named, and the plates not being in the Confederacy, no new notes could be issued within a reasonable time to take their place. After the reading of the dispatches, Mr. MILLER read the following report of the abovenamed Committee:

The Committee ask leave to report that they found the Bank officers all anxious to subserve the public convenience, but so many cogent reasons were advanced against the feasibility and legality of the plan, that the Committee reluctantly gave it up as a scheme of at least doubtful policy. While consulting on the subject, however, they arrived at a fact which the Chamber may deem proper to adopt as a substitute, viz.: The Legislature has now before it a bill to authorize the issue of small notes, by one or more of our large Banks, and in anticipation of the Chamber adopting that as a substitute, they ask the privilege of submitting a resolution to the Chamber, asking early action, and that the issue be confined to the Bank of Tennessee, that the bills be of only two denominations, say quarter and half dollars, and that the halves be of larger size than the quarters.

Mr. MILLER then offered and put to vote the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, By the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Memphis, that it is recommended to the Legislature now in session the importance to all classes of the community that the Bank of Tennessee should issue, as early as practicable, bills of fifty and twenty-five cents, the first an inch shorter than ordinary bank bills, and the last two inches shorter. That, in order to simplify the system, no other denominations be allowed, the Chamber feeling confident in the belief that no difficulty need be apprehended of want of change smaller than a quarter of a dollar.

The New-Orleans papers of Thursday report the flour market extremely dull; the stock is accumulating, and prices are declining. There have been small sales of superfine at $9, and extra at $10 50 ⅌ bbl. Fine is now offered at $8, superfine at $9, and extra at $10 50 ⅌ bbl., without finding a purchaser. Crab-grass hay sold at $25 ⅌ ton.

The *Crescent* says: "The most important subject talked of was the decline in flour. The heavy receipts the past four and five days have unsettled the market, and good flour has now receded to below $10 ⅌ bbl. This price will undoubtedly draw large supplies to market if the means of transportation are kept open.

The weather continues remarkably mild for the season, altogether too mild for the sugar, which, with molasses, is becoming very abundant. The demand for molasses from Alabama exceeds anything heretofore known in the trade. We observe low qualities of sugar selling at from 1⅛ to 2⅛ cents ℔ lb. Is the extent of the crop expected to be so heavy as to induce planters to forward to market at these low and irregular prices? There is some deficiency in the supply of barrels, many planters having been in the practice of depending on the Black Republicans of Ohio and Indiana for their supplies.

There are many expressions in regard to the very extraordinary hoarding of small change, that is dimes, quarters and half dollars. Many of the present generation are hardly cognizant, not aware of the exigencies of a state of war, and some of our financiers say that the Confederate Congress should prohibit the passing out of the Confederacy of gold and silver. It was an unfortunate move to suspend the operations of the mint in this city. Bullion, at the prices which have been ruling for months past, would have sought our market for sale and coinage. Closing our mint is something like closing the bung-hole, and allowing the spigot full scope. No encouragement whatever is given to the traders and those connected with the Mexican mines, to send their bullion hither. It all goes to England. No satisfactory cause has been assigned for the closing of our mint, unless it is the cost of employees. The Branch Mint in Georgia is located too far in the interior to be of any service. The Branch Mint in Charlotte, N. C., never covered expenses. It is suggested that our Chamber of Commerce should take some action, and with our commercial community, apply to Congress to repeal the act suspending operations of the mint. Under the suspension of coin payments by our banks, it is believed that coin and bullion would be brought from Mexico, even at present high costs of transportation, to be transmuted into coin, which now commands 15 to 20 per cent. more than currency."

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

The Searcy *Eagle*, of the 16th, states, on the authority of citizens who had just returned from Pocahontas, that the Federals were moving down towards that place, and that Col. Borland had called for aid.

The same paper also alludes to the fact that several hundred sacks of salt had been bought in the place by foreign speculators, who designed to take it out of the country, and adds:

"Our citizens ought not to suffer any of the necessaries of life to go into the hands of speculators, for if they do, there is no telling what they will have to pay for them when they need them. Speculators are the worst enemies we have, and ought to be frowned down by the people.

There is no good reason, says the Little Rock *True Democrat*, why pork should be high-priced this Winter. There are more hogs at the South than at the North, and a less population to feed. The corn crop was an abundant one, and the supply of hogs is ample. We should bear in mind that an unusual quantity of beef will be salted and dried this Winter, and go far to supply the place of pork. The army will consume and waste a great deal, but there is yet enough for all, and no good reason can be given for asking or receiving exorbitant prices.

The Ouachita *Herald* announces that Capt. J. L. Logan has been appointed by Gen. Polk to raise a battalion or regiment for twelve months' service. He has already received three companies, and will receive additional forces at Gaines' Landing, and ration and transport them by boat to Memphis.

The Circuit Court of Ouachita County will meet on the 23d prox., and immediately adjourn over the Christmas holidays, until Dec. 30. Parties litigant, jurors and witnesses, are notified not to attend until the 30th December.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

A letter from Galveston to the Houston *Telegraph*, says:

"It would not be proper for me to state the number of men now here to protect this city. Suffice it to say, we can defend it from 25,000 invaders.

In plain view of us rides at anchor the blockading frigate *Santee*. But we are so used to this sight that she is scarcely noticed.

The troops are drilled in battalion drill nearly every day, and are rapidly improving. But little sickness is reported.

Many people in the country are impressed with the belief that the majority of the women have left here. It is very true that many have, but a stranger would scarcely notice that any had gone, were he to visit us on some pleasant day.

The Galveston *News*, of the 9th, says:

All the men and means deemed necessary and available for the purpose have been put in requisition, and that there is no idea of abandoning the place to the enemy.

A letter from the capital to the *Telegraph*, in referring to the Legislature now in session, says:

"There is a good deal to be done, it is true, for we have an empty treasury and our finances are in a woful condition. We cannot effect loans now as in peaceful times. Our United States bonds are not available. Our lands, in my opinion, cannot be available now, and the only thing I can see, which is a certainty, is taxation, and the people must face the music.

I have no doubt ample relief will be extended to our citizens, by something akin to a stay-law, and indeed there is a disposition already exhibited to extend relief wherever it may be needed.

Waul, Hemphill and Oldham are in the city, all candidates for the Senate. I hear some talk of Gov. Runnels being a candidate, and Milton Potter, of Galveston, has many friends, who will urge his claims for that position.

A STREET ENCOUNTER IN MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Appeal, Nov. 23.

The *Grand Duke* was disposed of yesterday to parties in Memphis for the sum of $40,000. This was a bargain for the purchasers, for the *Grand Duke* is not quite three years old. The *Wm. M. Morrison* takes the freight of the *Grand Duke*. A bloody meeting took place on St. Charles-street, near the corner of Gravier, at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, between Col. Stewart and Norman White, the former pilot and the latter mate of the steamer *Grand Duke*. There are several versions of the affair, as is usual, one of which we give: It is stated that on the last up trip of the *Grand Duke*, Stewart gave out notices along the different landings that White was an Abolitionist, or an enemy to the cause of the South. That on the return trip of the boat, and when it had reached Carson's Landing, the people were so incensed against the mate that they wanted to stop the boat; that there was a military company, however, on board, in charge of a dead soldier, and the affair was stopped. Yesterday afternoon, Stewart and White met in front of the St. Charles Hotel, and White demanded an explanation of Stewart in relation to the charge of Abolitionism. Stewart's answer not satisfying White, they both drew their weapons, White, a Dean and Adams' revolver, and Stewart a formidable Sicilian knife, and commenced the fight. Stewart was shot in the forehead, under the left eye, and in the shoulder. White was terribly cut about the head and arms. Indeed, the blade was used with such tremendous force as to break it from the jaws. They were both taken to the Hospital, where Stewart lived but a few hours. White is not expected to recover.

PORK VS. SALT.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Within the next sixty days all the pork that is put up in the Confederate States for next year's consumption will be killed and salted. During this important season, every bushel of salt at present in the Southern States will be needed for this important purpose, leaving the salt subsequently manufactured, and otherwise procured, to meet the current wants of the country. Taking advantage of this state of things, and of the urgent needs of the community, a class of wealthy and strongly organized speculators have bought up all the salt in the market, and are holding it at the unconscionable price, in central localities, of $15 the sack, cash down.

At this enormous price, or even the half of it, much the larger part of the people cannot purchase the article; and if something be not done forthwith to put them in possession of this prime necessity of life, a large proportion of the pork in the county will not be killed. If not killed, salted and cured, of course it must be consumed at home by each farmer, and cannot enter the markets as bacon to supply the demands of the very large class of people, including the army, who are consumers without being producers.

The quantity of pork raised in the Southern States, to be killed this season, cannot be equal to the demand of these States. In another year the people would take care to raise enough for the demands of the country; but that period has not been long enough since the outbreak of the war to admit of this adequate provision. Even if all the pork now ready to be slaughtered in the Southern States were to be killed, salted, and cured, still the supply would probably fall short of the wants of the country; it will fall very far and distressingly short of the public wants, if the hogs that we have ready for the knife be not killed for the want of the salt to cure them with. Our great source of pork, as well as beef and grain supply, was Kentucky and Western Virginia. The revolutionary condition of Kentucky has put a stop to all supply from that quarter. A very large portion of Western Virginia is desolated or in the hands of the enemy; they having even gone into some of the counties with threshing machines and regiments, threshing out wheat, gathering corn, and slaughtering cattle and hogs for their armies and speculators. This cutting off the accustomed supplies of meat from Kentucky and Northwestern Virginia reduces the stock of pork in the Southern States to a quantity barely sufficient to supply the requirements of the people and army. It behooves us, therefore, to see that every hog is killed, and every pound of pork in the Southern States is cured. This cannot be done if the speculators are allowed to carry out their game of extortion and greed.

THE REBEL GENERAL EVANS.

Foom the Richmond Examiner.

We notice that very inaccurate sketches have been made in some of our exchanges of services and incidents in the life of Gen. Evans, whose name has been brought prominently and brilliantly before the public in connection with the Leesburgh battle. Gen. Evans was in the old Federal service. He graduated at West Point about twelve years ago; was assigned a command in the West, (probably Texas,) and was promoted to a captaincy by the Secretary of War (then President Davis) at the battle of Washita, where he killed with his own hand two Indian chiefs and captured a flag. This deed of gallantry was recognized by his native State, South Carolina, who voted him a sword.

At the outbreak of our present difficulties, Capt. Evans, who was then at Camp Cooper, in Texas, resigned immediately and repaired to Montgomery, where he was appointed a Major of cavalry. He was detailed for duty in South Carolina, and acted as Adjutant-General of the regular forces of that State, and was present at the bombardment of Fort Sumter. He was subsequently appointed Colonel, and assigned the command of a brigade in the battle of Manassas, in which he did brilliant service, being mentioned, as it is understood, with particular distinction in Gen. Beauregard's official report of the action.

The battle of Leesburgh was fought by him as Colonel, his commission as Brigadier-General being then on the way to him.

Before entering the Military Academy at West Point, where he was appointed by Mr. Calhoun, Gen. Evans had completed a regular collegiate course at Randolph Macon College, in this State. He is said to be a ripe scholar, and to speak the European languages with remarkable fluency. He is not a man of remarkable person, a homely peculiarity of which has procured for him the nick-name of "Shanks." But, like every General who boasts the distinction of a homely sobriquet with his men, (Beauregard is called "Old Borey,") he has in this, perhaps as much as in any other evidence, the attachment and love of his command.

THE DESCENT UPON BEAUFORT.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner* writes from Charleston that since the descent upon Port Royal there is in South Carolina a universal rush to arms. "In districts which had seemed to be stripped of fighting men to swell the army of the Potomac, a new crop of armed men have sprung up at the roll of the drum. The coast has suddenly become a vast camp, and from the Pedee to the Savannah River the sea islands are bristling with bayonets. Regiment after regiment has come in from North Carolina, and others are on their way hither from Alabama, and even from Louisiana."

THE RICHMOND PRISONERS.

The following is given, in the Richmond papers, as a list of the officers in charge of the prisons and hospitals in that city: Capt. G. E. Gibbs, of Florida; Lieuts. J. L. W. Hairston, of Mississippi; R. M. Booker, of Virginia; W. R. Bradford, of Maryland; E. Semple, of Alabama; Sergt. Henry Wirtz, of Louisiana; Clerk, Charles S. Chapman; Surgeons, Drs. E. G. Higginbotham, W. M. Fuqua, and Owen B. Hill.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Crescent* presents the following to the consideration of the authorities: "It is high time that this city was purged of all persons who express Northern sympathies, [we think so too,] or who manifest joy at any trifling success of our enemies. If the forcible arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell be not resented forthwith by Great Britain, the British Consulate should be required to be closed in this city instanter. The British Government has not sent a Consul to the Confederate States, and it is derogatory on the part of the Confederate Government to permit the residence among us of a British official accredited to the Lincoln Government."

The money market of New-Orleans, according to the city journals, show a steady increase in the movements of Confederate bonds, and the tendency of prices for them is still upward. Further large sales have been reported, and rates now rule at 94c. to 98c., respectively, for the various sizes, viz.: 94c. to 96c. for the large, and 97c. to 98c. for the small denominations.

The Savannah *Republican*, of the 19th, says: "Salt has declined in our market within the last week. It is now held at $8 per sack. Messrs. Cohens & Hertz sold 250 sacks to the Government, last week, at $6 per sack, though it cannot be had at that figure by individual purchasers."

The Savannah *Republican*, of Nov. 20, says: "We regret to hear, from the passengers by the Gulf Road last evening, that a painful accident occurred on the Brunswick Railroad Sunday night last. A company of troops, (we were unable to learn the name of the company,) were passing from No. 9 to Brunswick, when owing to a defect in the road, the train ran off, creating quite a smash upon the cars. A young man named Moore, a Lieutenant, was killed, and another Lieutenant and several privates were badly injured. The body of Lieut. Moore arrived here by the train, and was sent forward to his friends by the night train on the Central Railroad.

A man has been arrested in Richmond for stealing a number of blank Confederate Treasury Notes.

The Caddo (Shreveport) *Gazette* of the 16th says: "We saw a sample of salt made from the salines on Lake Bisteneau, in Bossier Parish. The planters are obtaining their supply from this source, and there is an inexhaustible quantity of strong salt water. The salt works in Bienville are now in operation, and the wants in the eastern parishes can be met by home manufactory."

The Vicksburgh *Sun* states, upon what is thought to be good authority, that the agent, or Commissioner, of the Confederate States in Mexico is getting along swimmingly, and that the future will demonstrate that he has been able, faithful and efficient in discharge of the onerous and responsible trusts confided to his keeping.

The *Mississippian*, of the 31st, says: "We learn that a dispatch was received here yesterday evening from Gen. Pillow, by the military authorities, urging them to take immediate steps for the transfer of the militia of Mississippi, with such arms as they had, to the seat of war in Kentucky."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 19th inst. mentions the death of Maj. Bagby, of Cobb's Legion, which is stationed on the Peninsula. He was killed by a shot from one of our own pickets, who fired upon him through mistake.

It is understood at Richmond that, by permission of Gen. Wool, as signified to Gen. Huger, Messss. Mason and Slidell were to be allowed to communicate with their Government, and probably to state the facts and incidents of their arrest.

A late letter from Pensacola to the Tuscaloosa *Monitor* says: "We are busy building winter quarters, and our guard is double, as we are on the lookout for Yankees, and we are looking daily for the coming of the fleet."

Capt. Goodman reached Knoxville on the 20th, having in charge fifteen prisoners that were arrested on Cumberland Mountain on their way to the Lincoln camps in Kentucky.

A dispatch dated Nashville, Nov. 29, says: "A gentleman who reached here this evening from Clarkesville, Ky., says that a dispatch had been received there just before he left, from Gen. Forrest, which stated that a scouting party of 600 cavalry had attacked the Federals near Madisonville, Ky., to-day, and completely routed them. The Federals lost about 80 killed; but other particulars were not given."

The Bowling Green correspondent of the *Union and American*, under date of the 25th of November, states that Breckinridge and Hindman's Brigade had both returned to Bowling Green.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Leesburgh on the 26th ult., says: "Our town is very quiet now. We entertain no apprehensions of an attack from the enemy. Did you hear of that Mississippi youth who fought so bravely during the late battle? It is but sheer justice to mention another—a Virginian. We refer to the grandson of Ex-President Tyler, master John Tyler Waller, who, just recovered from an attack of illness, shouldered his musket, and joining the Eighth Virginia, under Col. Hunton, was in the first attack, and continued the fight until the enemy were driven into the Potomac. He is highly spoken of by Gen. Evans."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Our readers are already aware of the purchase by the Confederate Government of the Chambers' Factory property, at Salisbury, N. C., for a prison of war. Information has been received that it is now ready for the reception of several hundred Federals, who will doubtless be sent there from Richmond at an early day."

A report having been circulated in Charleston that orders had been issued prohibiting the destruction of cotton or rice, in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, the *Courier* contradicts it, and says: "The commanding officers at all the exposed points on our coast have received positive instructions to burn or destroy all property which cannot be conveniently taken away, and is likely to be seized by the enemy."

The Confederate Congress has passed, and the President approved, a bill to enable the people of Missouri to elect members of Congress. This was necessary, since Missouri but recently became a member of the Confederacy. The bill provides for the election of thirteen members of the House of Representatives.

We have information, (says the *Dispatch*,) to the effect that the apprehensions lately entertained by the people of Southwestern Virginia of an advance of the enemy have ceased to exist, and they now feel comparatively secure. It is stated on what is deemed good authority, that the Federals have been driven from the neighborhood of Pound Gap, and beyond Prestonburgh, Ky.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, of the 26th ult., says that John C. Breckinridge is quite ill from an attack of jaundice.

"Parson" Brownlow publishes a card denying the story that he had disappeared from Knoxville, Tenn., on a military expedition. He went on a collecting tour, and has returned.

Major Hinton, Ex-State Treasurer of North Carolina, is dead.

Commissary-Gen. Whittaker, of Georgia, has seized in that State, during the past week, 1,540 sacks of salt, for which he paid as heretofore directed by Gov. Brown.

Twenty gallons of oil are extracted from one ton of coal found in Louisiana, and the manufacture is about to be extensively engaged in.

Counterfeit ten-dollar notes of the Bank of Cape Fear, North Carolina, have made their appearance in Charleston, S. C.

Ex-Gov. Manning, of South Carolina, has been elected to the Senate of that State, *vice* R. J. Manning, deceased.

Henry Webster, a member of the First Tennessee Regiment, shot and instantly killed a man named Henry Snyder, a bar-keeper, in Staunton, Va., on the night of the 27th ult.

The colored people of Vicksburgh, Miss., advertise in the papers of that city to give a ball in a few days for the benefit of the soldiers from that State in the Confederate service.

Gen. Lee has issued an order granting furloughs to those members of the South Carolina Legislature who are serving as soldiers in the Confederate States Army in that State, during the session which commenced on the 25th ult.

Salt is selling in Fredericksburgh at this time for $6 per sack, and the *Herald* says arrangements have been made for furnishing to the citizens at that place for $5. In Richmond it is selling for $20 per sack.

Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., of Anson County, North Carolina, has been elected to the Confederate Congress from the Seventh District.

Mr. Kerr, of Salisbury, N. C., has been appointed by Judge Saunders District Solicitor, in place of Mr. Lander, elected to Congress.

Major-Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder, of the Provisional Army, arrived in Richmond on Saturday from the Peninsula.

A benefit for the Hampton Volunteers at the Richmond Theatre yielded $250.

James Z. Bell, a volunteer, charged with being a spy, was lately hung in Texas.

Geo. H. Miles, of Richmond, lately released from Fort Lafayette, has reached home.

Several Federal prisoners, lately captured on the Coast of Florida, in a fishing-boat, have been brought to Richmond.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Movements of Banks—All into Winter Quarters—His new Picket Line—The Status of His Force—The Tammany and its troubles—Baker's Brigade—Arrest of Col. Tompkins—Movements of Troops and New Picket Arrangements—Status of Individual Regiments—Daughters of Regiments—Court-Martial—Ball's Bluff Investigation—Feelings of Stone's Friends.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Poolesville, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.

When Secretary Chase was in Philadelphia last week, he stated (so the papers say) that a movement should certainly and speedily be made. Whether he said so or not I do not know, but one thing is certain, a movement has been and is being made, and Gen. Banks is the happy commander who has charge of the expedition. The country will doubtless be pleased to learn that the entire division under the command of this popular Major-General is moving from Darnestown and Seneca to Frederick and the surrounding country—from Darnestown and Seneca, where there has been little or nothing to do, to Frederic and so on, where there is still less to do, but where desirable Winter quarters are secured. The headquarters of the Commanding-General are to be at the City of Frederic—a very delightful contrast to the somewhat bleak and entirely unsocial neighborhood whereat he has until now been stationed. His pickets are to guard the river from the Monocacy to Cumberland—a distance of some 135 miles—the distance, however, being much greater than any danger thereto attached. It would be idle for me to dilate upon the intense disgust felt and expressed by the officers and men with this arrangement. They have hoped against hope for an advance, for a fight, and for something to do, so that when the order for Winter quartering came, it was like an order for burial, and a long siege of misery.

In Banks' Division there are several regiments from Massachusetts, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New-York, Wisconsin, Connecticut and Maryland, all of whom are in good trim, very fairly drilled, comparatively well disciplined and decently equipped. The fighting material is there, and doubtless by next Spring they will be, in the estimation of the presiding genius at Washington, fit for the sterner realities of war, and be permitted to advance. Literally, and not figuratively, there has been nothing done by that division since last August except to march from place to place quartering here and quartering there, with no other apparent object than the spending of time and the spoiling of the roads.

In Gen. Stone's command matters are but little better. To be sure no orders for Winter quarters have been received, and it is the opinion of those well informed that *by* and *by* "something will be done," but as yet we don't see it. The command, though in some regiments most shiftlessly officered, is in a superb state of discipline and drill, and a most desirable *esprit du corps* obtains throughout them all.

The Tammany Regiment, whose Commander, Col. Cogswell, U. S. A., is now a prisoner at Richmond, is suffering for want of a firm and well-educated Colonel. Lieut.-Col. Mooney, the acting Colonel, means well, but knows very little in the way of discipline, though well educated as a drillist, and is very far from a proper chief officer. The staff and line are divided into cliques and coteries, very greatly to the damage of one of the best regiments ever sent from the Empire State. A man may be, as Mr. Mooney is, noted for all those qualities of head and heart most desirable in the domestic and political circles, without having the first scintilla of that peculiar intelligence so absolutely necessary in a man of war. Such, I regret to say, seems to be the case with my friend Mooney. I have understood that the Colonelcy of this regiment has been tendered to a very estimable and thoroughly educated officer, whose long experience in the regular service, combined with rather a remarkable bump of firmness, eminently render him the man for the place. His declination of the proffer has been given, but it is to be hoped that Gov. Morgan will insist upon his taking the position, or at all events see to it that some *soldier* is sent to the care of those truly noble fellows who, having behaved so gallantly under fire as to merit and receive commendation in McClellan's "General Order," are, from sheer lack of proper discipline, going to rack and ruin.

It was just so, only worse, with what was known as Baker's Brigade, composed of about 4,400 first-rate men. When Gen. Burns took hold of it, he found that the accounts, books and papers of the Adjutant's and Quartermaster's Departments were all upside down, helter skelter, tumblety here and tumblety there, like an old woman's rag-bag, and that there had been hitherto nothing like system, order or regularity. New officers were appointed, and now, after about a month's hard work order is brought out of chaos, and what was formerly but little better than an armed political procession is now a well equipped army prepared for any emergency, and ready to obey the commands of an educated soldier, a graduate of West Point, and a man thoroughly posted in the duties—detail as well as general, of his position. Quite a flutter was caused throughout Gorman's Brigade last night by the announcement that Col. G. W. B. Tompkins, of the New-York Second Militia, now commanding Gorman's Brigade, was under arrest by order of Gen. Stone. Col. Tompkins, who is one of the best drill masters in the service, does not stand as well at headquarters as he might, on account of his natural independence of character and rather peculiar ideas of the necessities of discipline. I found upon investigation, that he had been complained of by a brother officer, Col. Dana, of the Minnesota First, for unnecessary interference with the position of pickets on the river, and for the issuing of unmilitary orders, and that Gen. Stone deeming it best to teach the volunteer Colonels of his command a severe lesson, ordered him under arrest. At the camp of the New-York Second the utmost indignation prevailed. The Colonel sat moodily meditating political revenge in his superbly arranged marque, with the order for arrest, the army regulations, and a freshly written protest to the General before him; knots of subordinate officers were gathered here and there, cussing and discussing with more vehemence than propriety, the event of the day, while groups of enlisted men devoted to the interests of the supposed aggrieved one vowed senseless vows of "resignation" and satifaction. The Colonel of a regiment is its *pater-familias*, its elder brother, its guardian angel and its cherished love, so that an injury done to him is at once an insult to the thousand or more men who are under him, while an honor conferred upon him is at once reflected in the gratified countenances of the privates. So here, Col. Tompkins being in a manner snubbed, the regiment felt aggrieved, and he being in arrest the regiment suffered. Of one thing, however, Col. Tompkins, as is everyone else, was assured, and that is, that if Gen. Stone possesses any one quality in excess it is his love of justice, exact and to the measure so that, could he disprove the somewhat grave charge of Col. Dana, he was sure of redress, while if the charge was sustained, he was equally certain of punishment. This morning he was released from arrest but whether as a preliminary step towards a Court-martial or not I do not yet learn.

Col. Hincks, acting Brigadier-General of "Ganders Brigade," better known, however, as commanding officer of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, and as author of the slur upon the Tammany, is to move his command to-morrow to Seneca Mills, from whence Gen. Banks has withdrawn his guards. Col. Hincks is to be stationed at the Mills, while his command will guard the river from there to Great Falls. The Nineteenth is one of the finest regiments in this division, and doubtless the commanding General has detailed the Colonel for this somewhat rough picket duty, as a reward for its continuance in well doing since it has been under his charge.

The Seventh Michigan, Col. Grosvenor, has been terribly afflicted with disabled, half-sick, typhoidy men, who were unable to drill, unable to work, too sick to manœuvre and too well to be in the hospital. Consequently it doesn't present quite so "chippy" an appearance as some of its neighbors, though, if the present freezing, chilling weather continues, the men will be obliged, in self-defence, to keep at work lest they become frigid monuments of an unhealthy clime. The First Minnesota, which was raised by Col. (now Brigadier-General) Gorman, has passed into the hands of Col. Dana, a graduate of West Point, who served in the army some sixteen years, and who resigned on account of trouble in the Quartermaster's Department several years since. The Colonel is an admirable instructor and well-versed tactician, so that after telling his men what they are to do, he is able to show them the how and the why, and then to see if they obey his orders. His camp-ground is as clean as a well-kept kitchen floor, the police arrangements are excellent, and the surroundings sweet and wholesome. The men are uniformed in the regulation army dress, with white gloves and polished shoon, and the consequence is that, feeling a pride in their appearance, they show up to the greatest possible advantage. They are a credit to their State, and an honor to their division.

The Thirty-fourth New-York is not doing as well as it might. Its Colonel, La Due, (I don't know where from,) is away most of the time, and the men show the lack of a firm and rigid hand. Major Laflin, on whom falls the *major* part of the direction, is a good officer; but one man can't do everything, and his best friends do not claim that the gallant Major is more than one. Colonels have no right to be ill—no right to be interested in politics—no right to drink—no right to "mix in society"—and no right to neglect their command. If they do, the command will go to the devil. That's all.

The California Regiment—so called, I suppose, because it was raised in Pennsylvania—*was* going to rack and ruin, but is now on the highway to honorable mention. It suffered at Ball's Bluff—losing its Colonel (Baker) and the services of its Lieutenant-Colonel, (Wistar,) who still lies upon the bed of pain and suffering, from which a long time yet must elapse before he can attend to duty. Troubles never come singly. The Colonel and the Lieutenant-Colonel being out of the way, the Major (Parrish) cut up some ridiculous shindy, so that it was found necessary to make him "roost lower," and he has either resigned, or is absent with an extended leave. At present, Maj. Smith (from an ancient family, by the way) has charge, and, under the benign influence of Gen. Burns, is bringing discipline out of insubordination, and efficiency out of disorganization.

"Baxter's Fire Zouaves," a regiment numbering 1,500 men, is what the boys call a "bully regiment," and what is known in fire parlance as a "*na-a-sty crowd*." One and all they are devoted to their Colonel, who, though not a military man by education, is a soldier by instinct, and if practice makes perfect, he and his soldiers will undoubtedly be perfect. Attached to the regiment are sundry jolly-looking vivandieres, known as "The Daughters," who promenade the muddy streets of Poolesville, and make envious all the members of the other less favored regiments. Candor compels me to state that experience does not show that the presence in camp of the fair sex is at all conducive to the morals, the comfort, or the pecuniary benefit of the men.

A general Court-martial is now in session. Many minor cases have been disposed of, and several others are on the docket. Probably the most interesting is that of Lieut. Young, of the California Regiment, against whom the charges are that he slept away from camp, and that he absented himself from camp without leave of absence and in violation of orders. Gen. Burns makes the charges, and Gen. McClellan has directed Mr. Young to appear for trial. The case will probably come off on Friday, and of its result there can be no question.

Lieut. Wm. R. Hyslop, Aid-de-camp to Gen. Stone, is Judge Advocate of the Court of which Col. Devens, Fifteenth Massachusetts, is President.

It is understood that the friends of the late Col. Baker intend to move for a Congressional investigation of the Ball's Bluff affair. As a friend of Col. Baker, I sincerely trust this will not be done. Why not let the dead alone? The Colonel was rash, but did he not pay for his rashness with his life?—he was reckless, but did he not seal with his heart's blood his entire belief in the plan by which he sacrificed the lives of his command? If the matter is pressed to an issue, the friends of Gen. Stone will be compelled, in justice to that gentleman, to rip open the newly healed sore, and to expose matters which the more tender-hearted Stone has thus far kept dark, and which will never be laid before the public by his desire. There are a few facts connected with the management of that affair which carry to the military mind weight most conclusive against the theory of Baker's ability.

It is well known that he was most anxious for a battle. He was heard repeatedly to urge that the moneyed men of the country demanded a battle, and one must be fought. He had received from President Lincoln the commission of Major-General, which commission he exhibited, remarking that as yet he had neither accepted or declined it. Did not the fact of his rushing onward toward fame and glory have *something* to do with the acceptance of the commission?

The record shows that he did not visit the field before he ordered over his entire force, and that Col. Devens, who was in advance, was left without orders, and without a request for information, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon until 2½ in the afternoon.

Gen. Stone had, before the arrival of Col. Baker, so arranged the cavalry and other reserves, that the safety of the advance was entirely secured: but Col. Baker thoughtlessly forgetting the necessities of the advance, allowed the dispositions to be changed, and not carried out.

When Col. Baker crossed, which he did without previous investigation and *without orders*, he devoted an hour and a half to superintending the passage to and fro of transportation—a duty naturally of importance, but one appropriate to a subordinate officer of intelligence rather than to the commanding officer of forces, a part of whom were engaging an enemy in front.

Not having viewed the ground on the other side, he very naturally supposed that artillery horses would be of service in hauling guns, so he crowded over artillery horses, which, from the nature of the ground, were entirely useless, and thus lost time and room for the greatly-desired infantry—since it took more time to transport one horse than it would to take over twenty men.

No guards were established at the landings, so that not only great delay occurred in transportation, for lack of proper crews, but from the fact that the boats were used to carry over, a few at a time, the wounded as they might chance to arrive.

As to his disposition of the force upon the field, I will not presume to speak, but I believe, from all accounts, that it was most wretchedly unskillful, and that without regard to numbers, he lost the fight. He was confident of success, and sent word, as can be inferred from the note written by Gen. Stone, after receipt of his, that "his position was tenable." He was full of hope, and fell gloriously where a soldier would prefer to fall. Let his friends not disinter him—if they do, they will certainly do his memory no good, nor will they discover aught that will enhance the professional or popular impression of his military genius. I will here remark, in reply to a statement of the *Tribune's* "G. W.," and in order officially to settle a mooted question, that Col. Baker's own "Morning Report" shows that the force at his disposal consisted of six thousand three hundred and sixty-one men (6,361.) These men he did not use. He chose an open field for his position, which was commanded by an *unoccupied* wooded height—thereby crowding his forces into an open ground, while the enemy had the cover of woods from which to fire at them, and the artillery, instead of being taken into the woods, and an impregnable position, was left in full view of the enemy's sharp-shooters. There could be but one result. The artillerists were all picked off, the infantry was cut to pieces—the whole force was outflanked and beaten, and he lost his life. No saying is better than this: "Let the dead bury their dead."

—The late Jacob Hayes, of Charlestown, Mass., bequeathed $20,000 to the Maine Charity School known as the Bangor Theological Seminary, for the purpose of establishing a Professorship, to be known as the "Hayes Professorship." Of this legacy, $10,000 is to be paid at the death of his wife. The other $10,000 will be paid at such time after five years as his wife may choose, she paying interest upon it, if she retains it beyond that time; provided that if the whole estate is less than $35,000, the wife receives the income of the whole while she lives.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

RESIGNATIONS, PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

General Headquarters, State of New-York,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Albany, Dec. 4, 1861.

General Orders No. 114.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor, in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, since the publication of General Orders No. 110, of Nov. 11, 1861:

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Le Grand Benedict to be Adjutant, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* Timothy Quinn, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. John Smith to be Captain, Nov. 29, 1861, *vice* James Mooney, transferred to the regular army.

Ensign James Parker to be Lieutenant, Nov. 29, 1861, *vice* John Smith, promoted.

Private Theodore S. Nims to be Ensign, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* Charles Schaefer, dismissed.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Herman G. O. Eichler to be Lieutenant, Sept. 24, 1861, *vice* James H. Bradley, promoted.

Sergeant John E. Dunham to be Ensign, Sept. 24, 1861, *vice* H. G. O. Eichler, promoted.

Sergeant James McConnell to be Ensign, Sept. 8, 1861, *vice* Charles Sargeant, promoted.

Lieut. Carlisle Boyd to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* J. E. Hamblin, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Victor Praxmarer to be Captain, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* S. L. Kapff, resigned.

Lieut. Maximilian Boettcher to be Adjutant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* T. G. Glaubensklee, resigned.

Ensign Charles E. Faber du Faur to be Lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* M. Boettcher, promoted.

Ensign Emil Boedicker to be Lieutenant, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* V. Praxmarer, promoted.

Sergeant Jacob Scheu to be Ensign, Oct. 29, 1861, *vice* B. F. Von Eikstadt, resigned.

Sergeant-Major Louis Harting to be Ensign, Oct. 1, 1861, *vice* C. E. F. du Faur, promoted.

Sergeant Charles Merkle to be Ensign, Nov. 9, 1861, *vice* E. Boedicker, promoted.

Ensign Charles Schmidt to be Lieutenant, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* W. Krayer, resigned.

Sergeant Charles Sievoight to be Ensign, Nov. 27, 1861, *vice* Charles Schmidt, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Wutschel to be Colonel, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Julius Stahel, promoted.

Major Carl B. Hedterich to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* F. Wutschel, promoted.

Capt. A. Pokorny to be Major, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* C. B. Hedterich, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. James R. Whiting to be Captain, Aug. 18, 1861, *vice* H. W. Copcutt, resigned.

Sergeant James A. Greene to be Ensign, June 13, 1861, *vice* Charles W. Prescott, promoted.

Sergeant George W. Debevoise to be Ensign, Aug. 23, 1861, *vice* G. F. Doughty, resigned.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Edward C. Cooper to be Ensign, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* William A. Bartlett, discharged.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Thomas Culhane to be Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* R. A. Dimmick, resigned.

Sergeant Harvey Y. Russell to be Ensign, Oct. 23, 1861, *vice* Charles Hill, promoted.

Sergeant Henry A. Spencer to be Ensign, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* Thomas Culhane, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Alexander M. C. Stetson to be Major, Aug. 15, 1861, *vice* C. Mc K. Leoser, promoted.

Moses C. Hagadorn to be Captain, Aug. 4, 1861, *vice* Wm. H. Burns, resigned.

Lieut. Joseph E. McFarland to be Captain, Aug. 4, 1861, *vice* M. A. Fagan, resigned.

Amos P. Wells to be Captain, Aug. 4, 1861, *vice* M. C. Murphy, resigned.

Lieut. Richard N. Bowerman to be Captain, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* John B. Leverich, resigned.

Christopher Leoser to be Lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1861, *vice* F. Connor, resigned.

Edward S. Henry to be Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* E. B. Knox, resigned.

Alexander Megearey to be Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* L. S. Larrabee, resigned.

Thomas Fairgraves to be Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1861, *vice* L. Fitzgerald, resigned.

James I. Byrne to be Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* S. W. Stryker, resigned.

Ensign Lloyd W. Berry to be Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* R. N. Bowerman, promoted.

Ensign Patrick A. Gillan to be Lieutenant, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* Joseph E. McFarland, promoted.

Charles S. Pitman to be Quartermaster, Oct. 17, 1861, *vice* A. M. C. Stetson, promoted.

Henry Borman to be Ensign, Oct. 7, 1861, *vice* John Dowd, resigned.

Hugh J. Powers to be Ensign, Sept. 30, 1861, *vice* Jacob Wilsey, resigned.

Effingham Donaldson to be Ensign, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* L. W. Berry, promoted.

James Cameron to be Ensign, Aug. 1, 1861, *vice* Daniel Divver, killed in action.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

William Brodhead to be Quartermaster, July 20, 1861, *vice* Thomas H. Bates, commissioned in First Regiment New-York Artillery.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Ferdinand Leon Marie Joseph Henry Lapradelie to be Captain, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* James Dodd, discharged.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Young to be Colonel, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* William A. Jackson, deceased.

Maj. George R. Myers to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* William H. Young, promoted.

Capt. John C. Maginnis to be Major, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* George R. Myers, promoted.

Lieut. George Barry to be Captain, Nov. 11, 1861; *vice* J. C. Maginnis, promoted.

Lieut. A. Barclay Mitchell to be Captain, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* Henry Wiltsie, dismissed.

Lieut. Theodore C. Rogers to be Captain, Nov. 6, 1861, *vice* Peter Hogan, resigned.

Ensign John Mooney to be Lieutenant, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* A. B. Mitchell, promoted.

Ensign Roswell M. Sayers to be Lieutenant, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* George Barry, promoted.

Ensign William E. Carmichael to be Lieutenant, Nov. 6, 1861, *vice* T. C. Rogers, promoted.

Sergt.-Maj. Thomas Holden to be Ensign, Oct. 9, 1861, *vice* Samuel Leish, resigned.

Sergt. James Chalmers to be Ensign, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* Charles W. Heald, resigned.

Sergt. Robert A. Malone to be Ensign, Nov. 11, 1861, *vice* R. M. Sayers, promoted.

Sergeant Thomas S. Lane to be Ensign, Nov. 6, 1861, *vice* W. E. Carmichael, promoted.

Sergeant John M. Dempsey to be Ensign, Oct. 19, 1861, *vice* John Mooney, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Alexander W. Shaw to be Captain, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* William C. Gover, resigned.

Adj. Archibald W. Ferguson to be Captain, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Robert Sturgeon, resigned.

Robert A. Foot to be Captain, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* Robert Johnston, resigned.

Ensign O. Cleveland Houghton to be Adjutant, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* A. H. Ferguson, promoted.

Sergeant Shepard Gleason to be Lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1861, *vice* G. W. McGoff, resigned.

Sergeant Charles W. Heath to be Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* James Barclay, resigned.

Henry W. Salisbury to be Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Walter J. Burke, resigned.

Sergeant Samuel Stocking to be Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* James Devoy, resigned.

Martin V. Young to be Lieutenant, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* A. W. Shaw, promoted.

Sergeant Edwin L. Reed to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* James McKenna, resigned.

Private Benjamin F. Harris to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Robert McGlynn, resigned.

Corporal Calvin Beckwith to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* C. J. McCormick, resigned.

John W. Sibell to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* O. C. Houghton, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Charles Halpin to be Ensign, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* Francis Kerrigan, resigned.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant Charles E. Lasher to be Lieutenant, Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* H. D. Barnett, resigned.

Ensign John T. Kingsbury to be Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* G. N. Hay, resigned.

Sergeant William H. Sanford to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* William Cone, resigned.

Ensign William H. Neill to be Lieutenant, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* J. E. Roberts, resigned.

Sergt. Enoch Jones to be Ensign, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* John T. Kingsbury, promoted.

Sergt. William H. Halstead to be Ensign, Nov. 7, 1861, *vice* W. H. Neill, promoted.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Louis Hartman to be Captain, Sept. 9, 1861, *vice* W. Warnecke, resigned.

Henry N. Roessle to be Ensign, Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* F. Propping, resigned.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Robert J. Cowdip to be Ensign, Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* R. L. Knight, resigned.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. Josiah J. White to be Captain, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* Jos. W. Corning, promoted.

Ensign Henry J. Drain to be Lieutenant, Oct. 3, 1861, *vice* J. J. White, promoted.

John W. Corning to be Ensign, Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* H. J. Drain, promoted.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Adjt. La Fayette Lyttle to be Captain, Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* Edgar Spaulsbury, resigned.

Sergt. Edwin D. Mersinger to be Ensign, Nov. 1, 1861, *vice* Geo. C. Brown, resigned.

Sergt. David M. Evans to be Adjutant, Oct. 28, 1861, *vice* L. F. Lyttle, promoted.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Capt. James A. Raney to be Major, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* N. Finch, resigned.

Lieut. Timothy Donoghue to be Captain, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* J. A. Raney, promoted.

Adjt. William G. Ulshoeffer to be Captain, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* John Mason, resigned.

Ensign Robert H. Jones to be Adjutant, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* W. G. Ulshoeffer, promoted.

Ensign George W. Farr to be Lieutenant, Nov. 19, 1861, *vice* Edward Armstrong, resigned.

Ensign John N. Lewis to be Lieutenant, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* T. Donoghue, promoted.

Sergeant Charles Lewis to be Ensign, Nov. [illegible] 1861, *vice* J. N. Lewis, promoted.

Sergeant Zachariah Wilson to be Ensign, N[illegible] 19, 1861, *vice* George W. Farr, promoted.

Philo Vosburgh to be Ensign, Nov. 22, 1861, *vice* R. H. Jones, promoted.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. James R. O'B[illegible] to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* Michael D[illegible], discharged.

Lieut. John R. Mc[illegible]ell to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* John Kavanagh, discharged.

Lieut. Richard Barry to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* Michael Murphy, discharged.

Lieut. Anthony J. Deignan to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* D. O'Connor, discharged.

Ensign Patrick H. Jones to be Adjutant, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* C. Murphy, discharged.

Jonathan W. Barley to be Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* J. R. O'Beirne, promoted.

Clarence G. Harmon to be Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* J. R. McConnell, promoted.

Ensign James Keelan to be Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* R. Barry, promoted.

William C. Green to be Ensign, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* P. H. Jones, promoted.

Private John Massey to be Ensign, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* James Keelan, promoted.

Ensign James Henry to be Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* A. J. Deignan, promoted.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Charles F. Newton to be Quartermaster, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* Charles J. Murphy, resigned.

Francis B. Lane to be Ensign, July 5, 1861, *vice* J. H. Coburn, promoted.

Frederick Owen to be Ensign, Nov. 12, 1861, *vice* A. A. Tyrrell, promoted.

Ensign Francis B. Lane to be Lieutenant, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* A. Roberts, promoted.

Ensign Joseph B. Clarke to be Lieutenant, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* C. F. Newton, promoted.

Sergt. Walter Scott to be Ensign, Sept. 14, 1861, *vice* F. B. Lane, promoted.

Sergt. Frederick D. Althouse to be Ensign, Nov. 5, 1861, *vice* J. B. Clarke, promoted.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.

First Lieut. James W. George to be Captain, Sept. 28, 1861, *vice* Frank T. Foster, resigned.

First Lieut. George Woodward to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* J. C. Burke, discharged.

First Lieut. Thomas B. Riley to be Captain, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* H. E. Gotlieb, discharged.

Second Lieut. George B. Carse to be First Lieutenant, Sept 28, 1861, *vice* J. W. George, promoted.

Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, Nov. 30, 1861, *vice* J. E. Mallon, promoted.

John Horn, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* George Woodward, promoted.

George M. Bennett, to be First Lieutenant, Nov. 4, 1861, *vice* T. B. Riley, promoted.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

First-Lieut. Samuel L. Bridgeford, to be Captain, Nov. 6, 1861, *vice* Isaac Van Styke, resigned.

The persons hereby promoted and appointed will immediately report for duty at the headquarters of their respective regiments.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

[Official.] THO. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

CORRECTION.

In General Orders No. 110, issued from these headquarters, Nov. 11, 1861, the name of T. D. [illegible] appears among the promotions in the Tenth Regiment. It should read T. D. Mosscrop.

The Attack on Port Royal—An Unfair Apportionment of Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have before me a copy of the New-York *Herald*, of the 15th inst., containing a sketch of our naval fleet on the day of the bombardment of the batteries at this point on the 7th inst. I have also read several accounts of the engagement of that day, as also of the reconnoissance on the Monday and Tuesday previous, from the pen of the *Herald's* same correspondent and artist, none of which, I am sorry to say, are by any means correct, and in which assertion the officers and crews of the whole fleet agree, excepting those of the United States frigate tug-boat *Mercury*, which the *Herald's* correspondent causes to bear so conspicuous a part, and from which the public would be led to suppose actually engaged, and took both forts. The fact is, this *Herald's* one-gun frigate came up to within a very safe distance of Fort Walker, on Hilton Head, when that Fort had ceased firing, all but two guns, and one of these fired but two or three shots after her appearance. She was certainly sufficiently formidable to make any battery cease firing, however formidable it might be. The reporter must have been paid handsomely for his glowing accounts of the daring deeds of this noble frigate in the engagement at Hilton Head, or he might perhaps have been pretty extensively patronizing rum-bottles, that magnified his vision. I would advise the *Herald* to send out a reporter and artist to accompany the fleet that is competent at all times to give a correct account of its doings, without partiality or favor to any one vessel.

The vessel to which the writer is attached has held the post of honor, next to the flag-ship, since her departure from New-York, and gained that position honorably, having done as much (if not more) actual service than any vessel in the fleet, except the flag-ship. One thing is certain, there is not a vessel in the fleet but that has done more than three times the fighting (according to her armament) of the notorious frigate *Mercury*, the most of whose fighting was done after our own vessel had ceased firing, and was the first to signalize the flag-ship that the forts had surrendered.

It is not my wish to disparage the officers and crew of any vessel in the expedition; neither do I wish to have undue honors and credit of gallantry bestowed on any undeservedly. Hundreds of innocent people away from the seaboard would be deceived (by the *Herald* accounts) into the belief that the 1-gun tug-boat *Mercury* was the most formidable vessel in the fleet. That all the vessels detailed for the attack fought bravely, no one can deny; but the *Mercury*, on which was the illustrious reporter for the *Herald*, did not happen to be detailed, and I presume this is one reason why the reporter, in his accounts, brings in her name at every other sentence.

Very truly yours, D.

Hilton Head Harbor, Thursday, Nov. 28, 1861.

More Prophecy.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

In lieu of the "Remarkable Prophecy" in *Haggai*, with which the public were hoaxed a few days since, allow me to direct the attention of your readers to another, which, besides having the advantage of being genuine, is none the less remarkable. It may be found in Daniel, chap. 11, from 40th verse to the end of the chapter, "And at the time of the end shall the King of the *South push at him, and the King of the North shall come against him, like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horsemen, and with many ships, and he shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over*," &c. May not the sudden and mighty uprising of the people, after the fall of Sumter, be well compared to a *whirlwind*; and did not the North go forth *with chariots*, or in those powerful and swiftly moving vehicles corresponding to the chariots of ancient times, i. e., the railroad cars. In the 43d verse these expressions occur: "*But he shall have power over the treasures of gold and silver.*" Is not this remarkably verified in our case by our possession of that vast treasury of mineral wealth California, &c. Also in the same verse, "*And the Ethiopians shall be at his steps.*" This is strikingly true of our army, for wherever it goes "*the Ethiopian is at its steps.*" Also, "*tidings out of the East and North shall trouble him.*" And in the last verse, "*And he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas, in the glorious holy mountain*," &c. Are we not planted between the two great seas of the earth. The whole prophecy is very remarkable, and was thought fifty years ago, by the most reliable commentators of the Bible, and those most thoroughly versed in its lore, to have been as yet unfulfilled. M. C. L.

Where is Hackley and His Satellites?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a resident of the Seventh Ward for about thirty-five years, and have noticed an abuse just previous to our City Elections, but never to the extent of the present one. There has not been a garbage and ash-cart through the most respectable part of the Ward, and I suppose it extends to the other portions, for over a week. The consequence is, the gutters are becoming choked up, occasioned by the vessels being overturned after dark in order to steal them. This, in the present instance, may have nothing to do with the late elections, but I see that Wood received nearly as many votes as each of his competitors, and it looks at least rather fishy. If there is any doubts on this subject, it would pay any one to visit the Ward to convince them how we are suffering. H.

New-York, Dec. 4, 1861.

— It is reported from Freehold, N. J., that Mrs. Marks, now in jail at that place, has confessed in reference to the late Fellner murder case, that Radetzsky stabbed Fellner and murdered him; that it was he who opened and robbed Fellner's trunk of its valuable contents. She has not as yet located the scene of the murder, but will doubtless make a full confession. She is fast improving in health and appears well contented.

— Perhaps it is an advertising dodge, but the Detroit *Advertiser* says that Gen. Tom Thumb, who is now exhibiting himself in Albion, Michigan, went hunting the other day, under the auspices of Mr. Ira Mayhew, and actually suceeded in bringing down a deer.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

HOW A CONGRESSMAN ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, after narrating the circumstances of Major Whaley's capture at Guyandotte by the rebel forces under Jenkins, gives the following particulars of his escape:

"At Chapmansville the cavalry separated, and moved in different directions for the purpose of gathering corn, leaving Major Whaley in charge of Capt. Wicher's company, the rest being in the front and in the rear. Night coming on, Major Whaley, after hanging up his coat and hat by the fire to dry, went to bed in another room with Capt. Wicher. In this room there were eight men, one of whom acted as guard. About 3 o'clock in the morning Major Whaley awoke, and finding the guard nodding in front of the fire, and all the rest in deep slumber, determined to effect an escape. Leaving his bed as quietly as possible, he approached the guard, and ascertaining that he was asleep, took Capt. Wicher's hat, picked up his own shoes, raised the latch of the door, and seeing all clear outside, ran with all his might about two hundred yards down the Guyandotte River. Here he put on his shoes, and looked about for some driftwood upon which to cross the stream, but finding none, concluded to swim the river, which he did with considerable ease. He then proceeded down the river about a mile and a half, and commenced to ascend a mountain, the summit of which he reached just at daybreak, and just as Wicher was firing his guns as a signal of escape. The fire was answered from all directions. Major Whaley, knowing it would be fatal to attempt to travel in daylight, sought a thicket of red oak brush, in which he found a sort of a path. To and fro over this path he walked all day. A bleak wind was blowing, and being wet through and having no coat, he was compelled to walk rapidly in order to save his life. When night came on he started down the Guyandotte Valley, tracing the foot of the hills, a distance of two miles, when he came upon a camp of about one hundred cavalry; and knowing it would be folly to attempt to pass, retreated again to the mountains. The next day he took a circuit upon the top of the hills, to try and trace the valley and keep off the river, which he supposed would be guarded.

At last he came upon Hart's Creek, and supposed himself to be in the vicinity of a Union settlement at the head of Twelve Pole. He went up Hart's Creek, and inquired of an old lady named Adkins, who with her son and son-in-law were in the house, asking her to direct him to Kyer's Creek, which he knew to be one of the branches of Twelve Pole. Young Adkins finally agreed to show him the creek for $2, and when they started the Major observed that the son-in-law, Thompson, started in another direction. The Major suspected that Thompson knew him, and feared pursuit, so he hurried young Adkins along a good deal faster than that young gentleman desired to move. Arriving at the creek, the Major, having been robbed of all his money at Guyandotte on the night of the fight, could not comply with his contract with Adkins, but gave him 25 cents, all the money he had, and a new pair of soldier shoes, taking in exchange the guide's old moccasins.

The Major struck down the creek along a very narrow road, passing two houses, at one of which he saw a little girl, but had not gone a great distance before he heard the tramp of the cavalry coming in pursuit. The Major was about turning a bend in the road, and had barely time to jump over a fence and lie flat upon his belly, when along dashed a company led by the fellow Thompson, before mentioned. The Major was lying not six feet from where his pursuers passed, and could see their eyes peering anxiously forward in search of him. It is hardly necessary to say that he stuck closer to the ground than ever did a bat to a wall, and for the first time in his life yearned for the power to make himself invisible. After the pursuers passed, he crawled up a ravine, and spent another twelve hours exposed to the hardest kind of a rain, accompanied by the fiercest lightning and the loudest thunder.

[The Major afterwards learned that the little girl whom he had seen had informed his pursuers that he had just gone around the bend in the road, and in their anxiety to gain the bend and capture him, they never thought of looking to the right nor to the left.]

Being exceedingly weak and feeble, in consequence of having gone three days without food, the Major determined to approach a house a short distance ahead and ask for something to eat. Accordingly he waded the creek, about waist deep, picked up a couple of boulders, and going to the house, spoke to the occupants. He was answered by the man of the house a Union man, who recognized the Major almost at once, and warned him not to remain a minute if he wanted to escape, as the cavalry had been there hunting for him. The Major offered the man $500 to conduct him to the Queen settlement, and to the house of Absalom Queen. The man, although avowing himself a good Union man, refused the offer, stating that he would be killed by his cannibal neighbors, if discovered. He, however, gave the Major a blanket to throw over his shivering shoulders, and directed him to the house of Queen, for which kind action the Major desires his name to be suppressed in this narrative.

The Major plodded on, and at last reached the house of Absalom Queen, where he found a Home Guard of 25 men, who had assembled to keep the rebels from driving off the cattle from the Union settlement. Here was the first place he got anything to eat after making his escape. Queen and eleven of men accompanied the Major, and by traveling only at night went to the Tug Fork of Big Sandy, crossed into Kentucky, stopped at the house of Roland Sammons until after night, and then moved down in a boat, reaching the forks of the Big Sandy before midnight. There they found encamped Col. Laban Moore's command, who had just returned from Prestonburgh, Ky. The party reached the mouth of Big Sandy on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, and there was great rejoicing all along the Ohio River, firing of cannon, &c.

Major Whaley gave each of Queen's men an Enfield rifle, one thousand rounds of ammunition and a large lot of little necessaries for their devotion to him and their loyalty to the cause of the Union.

Absalom Queen was a brave soldier in the War of 1812, and is as true and loyal a man as lives. There are about two hundred Union men in the settlement in which he resides, one hundred of whom, through his individual influence, have already joined Col. Zeigler's Fifth Virginia Regiment.

HOW COL. DE VILLIERS ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.

Col. De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, who was captured in Western Virginia, and made his escape from Richmond two or three months ago, detailed his experience in Cincinnati a few evenings since. By stealing an officer's coat and hat, and lying behind the prison-gate until he heard the countersign, he managed to get the freedom of Richmond. His subsequent adventures are thus detailed in the *Commercial's* report:

"About six miles from Richmond, he was encountered by a guard, and to his challenge replied, 'A friend without the countersign.' [He had the precaution to lay the double-barrel shot-gun which he contrived to get before he escaped from Richmond, down, before he approached this guard. He had, besides, a revolver and a bowie-knife.]"

Approaching, they asked him where he was from and whither he was going. He replied from Richmond to Petersburgh. They then asked why he did not take the railroad, and said he missed the cars. They then took him in custody, and marched one on each side of him upon a narrow bridge crossing a stream near at hand. The situation was desperate, but he was determined never to go back to Richmond alive; so when he got to about the middle of the bridge he struck to the right and left, knocking one of the guards on one side and the other on the other side, and giving them both a good swim! Hence he made his way toward Petersburgh, subsisting for three days upon nothing but a few raw beans, "which was not very good for his digestion."

Upon this tramp, for a distance of sixty-five miles he carried his skiff for crossing rivers, (a pine board,) upon his shoulder. During his travels he was several times shot at. When he got in the neighborhood of Magruder's forces his hardest time began. He tried to pass sentinels several times, and at one time was twice shot at in quick succession. He shot too. He did not know whether he hit the two sentinels or not, but they never answered. But the whole brigade was aroused, and he took to the James River in what he called his skiff, namely, his pine board companion. He landed on the other side in a swamp, recrossing again near Jamestown, when he lost his gun. He had cast away his officers' coat, and it may well be imagined that what remained of his suit was by this time rusty enough. So he took an open course, and resolved to ask for work, but like the poor men in the South, when they ask for work, they are told to go into the service. Even the ladies do not look upon a young man unless he is in the service; viewed from this test, there were more patriots in the South than in the North; they were all soldiers, old and young.

He hired with a German blacksmith, at $1 50 per week, having concluded to remain awhile and learn something of the condition of the rebel forces. He stayed a fortnight, observing all the rebel movements. At the expiration of this time, he got tired of blacksmithing, and wanted to go home. He found a good German Union man, to whom he told his story, without reservation, just as if he was telling it here tonight. This was of great service to him; he led him for nine days, the Colonel having adopted another Yankee trick, and made a blind man of himself; he couldn't see, and the German was his guide. Dropping the Yankee French, he became a French subject, and wanted to go back to France, because he could not get any work to do here; and so he told Gen. Huger when he got into his command. This General promised to send him to Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce. The next flag of truce that was sent he accompanied, blind still, and led by his faithful German Union man.

Col. De Villiers here recalled to the recollection of his hearers the fact of Gen. Wool's refusing, about that period, to receive any more flags, owing, doubtless, to the treachery which had been practiced, and but two of twenty-four persons who had been taken with the flag were accepted. He contrived, unobserved, to tell the Captain of the flag party that he was a prisoner, a Union officer, and had assumed blindness as a disguise, and he should take him; but the young officer said he could not understand it, and said he would inform Gen. Wool. He did so; and Wool, being an old soldier, comprehended the matter at once, immediately sending another boat out to bring him; but it was too late, for the rebel officer said it was not worth while waiting for the Yankees, and steamed off. Having lost his German guide, Gen. Huger himself led him, (the poor old blind man,) with unaffected sympathy, to the hotel, and he assured him that he should go with the next flag of truce which was sent; and he further took the trouble of writing a special letter to Gen. Wool to send "the old French blind man, who wanted to go home." Col. De Villiers remarked that Gen. Huger evinced true kindness toward him. You may be assured, said he, that it did not take me long to jump into the Union boat.

With the flag there were, besides, a number of ladies who "left the South for the purpose of going North to do business." Though he was blind, he could see the glances they exchanged; and though old and somewhat deaf, he could hear the officers tell the ladies to learn all they could, and come back with the information—wishing them much success. "It is surprising what fine spies they make."

When he got into safe quarters, he threw off his disguise and his decrepitude—saw and was strong—observing, without surprise himself, the astonishment of the ladies at the change. He took care that these ladies, though they went North, did not go South to report.

He soon afterward had an interview with Gen. Scott and Gen. McClellan. It might be remembered that flags of truce did not carry many more ladies back and forth—an order having been issued forbidding it.

GEN. ROSECRANS AT WHEELING.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Dec. 4.

Brig.-Gen. William S. Rosecranz, commanding all the forces in Western Virginia, together with the following officers of his Staff, arrived in the city yesterday morning, and took temporary lodgings at the McLure House. They came up on the steamer *Prima Donna*, and left Camp Tompkins on the Kanawa on Sunday last:

Capt. George S. Hartsuff, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff; Major J. W. Crawford, Acting Inspector-General; Capt. J. G. Chandler, Chief Quartermaster; Capt. C. N. Goulding, Assistant Quartermaster; Francis Darr, Assistant Commissary subsistence; Dr. H. R. Wirtz, Assistant Surgeon and Medical Director; Capt. W. F. Reynolds, Topographical Engineer; Major Joseph Darr, Jr., Provost-Marshal.

Gen. Rosecrans will make Wheeling his headquarters this Winter—will most likely bring his family here. He chooses it as a middle and convenient point for his tours of inspection and direction among the different camps. He has commenced setting things in order already. The late manager at the Hospital, Dr. Griswold, against whom there were many complaints, has been superseded. Other business is put under way by the General. He seems to be a man of stirring energy, with very little of the red tape about him.

RECRUITING IN CANADA.

From the Montreal Pilot, Dec. 3.

As our new Chief of Police was last evening making his tour of the different stations, and passing through Lagauchetiere-street, he overheard a conversation in French regarding recruiting for the Northern army. Having had information already given to him that there was a recruiting station just a short distance across the lines, he proceeded to the Panet-street Station, and ordered Sub-Chief Bissonnette to send out a man to specially patrol about where he had heard the conversation. The result was that a man who had been recruited was arrested, and, after his arrest, disclosed the whole machinery. The police are hard at work.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec 3.

Col. John W. Fuller, Twenty seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, U. S. A., arrived in this city last evening from Rolla and Springfield. Col. Fuller has been detained at Springfield ever since the retrograde movement of the troops, by illness, from which he has, in great measure, recovered. Ben. McCulloch was in Springfield prior to his leaving, and treated Col. Fuller with marked civility. He furnished him with a safeguard, which was observed throughout his journey, except in one instance. McCulloch had with him at Springfield four or five regiments of Confederate troops, but they were not full, and all of them left that town on Monday last, taking the Mount Vernon road, intending, as was supposed, to go to Arkansas.

Gen. Price was at Greenfield on Monday with 18,000 men, independent of outsiders, who were constantly coming and going. He was marching for the North, and no doubt reached Osceola or that neighborhood on Thursday last.

THE REBELS AND THE BANKS.

Touching the operations of the Secessionists with the Banks in Missouri, the *Republican* says: "We learn that when Claib. Jackson was at Lexington he demanded of the Farmers' Bank the sum of $37,800 in coin, as the contribution of that Bank under the suspension act passed by a former Legislature. The Directors refused to honor the demand, but they were threatened with a visit from a file of secession soldiers, and in that event they might make a draft upon the whole vault. They *caved*.

The Merchants' Bank had a Branch at Osceola, managed by Directors who turned out to be Secessionists. They undertook to wind up the concern. They divided the coin among the stockholders, taking receipts, with the understanding that the stock certificates would be surrendered. The debts of individuals to the Bank at that Branch were settled by taking real estate to the amount of $210,000, and $16,000 in State scrip at par—the former had been desolated by Jim Lane's band of marauders, who fired the town, and the latter was issued for the benefit of Price's army. From thirty to thirty-five thousand dollars in coin and paper were sent to St. Louis. The local Directors were in favor of taking the real estate for everything. Most of the coin divided soon found its way to Arkansas."

MISSOURI AND THE REBEL GOVERNMENT.

The following document, entitled "A Convention between the State of Missouri and the Government of the Confederate States," is published in the St. Louis papers as an appendage to Gen. Price's proclamation:

Whereas, It is the common desire of the State of Missouri and the Confederate States of America, that said State should become a member of the Confederacy; and *whereas*, the accomplishment of their purpose is now prevented by an armed invasion of the territory of said State by the United States; and *whereas*, the interests of both demand that they should make common cause in the war waged by the United States against the liberties of both;

Now, therefore, for these most desirable objects, the Executive power of the State of Missouri has conferred full powers on Edward Carrington Cabell and Thomas L. Snead, and the President of the Confederate States of America on R. M. T. Hunter, their Secretary of State, who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

Article 1. The State of Missouri shall be admitted into said Confederacy on an equal footing with the other States composing the same, on the fulfillment of the conditions set forth in the second section of the act of the Congress of the Confederate States, entitled "An act to aid the State of Missouri in repelling invasion by the United States, and to authorize the admission of said States as a member of the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 20, 1861.

Art. 2. Until said State of Missouri shall become a member of said Confederacy, the whole military force, material of war and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said State shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same basis, principles and footing as if said State were now and during the interval, a member of said Confederacy, the said force together with that of the Confederate States to be employed for their common defence.

Art. 3. The State of Missouri will, whenever she becomes a member of said Confederacy, turn over to said Confederate States all the public property, naval stores and munitions of war, of which she may then be in possession, acquired from the United States—(excepting the public lands)—on the same terms and in the same manner as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like cases.

Art. 4. All expenditures for the prosecution of the existing war incurred by the State of Missouri from and after the date of the signing of this convention, shall be met and provided for by the Confederate States.

Art. 5. The alliance hereby made between the said State of Missouri and the Confederate States, shall be offensive and defensive, and shall be and remain in force during the continuance of the existing war with the United States, or until superseded by the admission of said State into the Confederacy, and shall take effect from the date thereof, according to the provisions of the 3d section of the aforesaid act, approved Aug. 20, 1861.

In faith whereof, we, the Commissioners of the State of Missouri and of the Confederate States of America, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done, in duplicate, at the city of Richmond, on the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

E. C. CABELL, [Seal.]
THOS. L. SNEAD, [Seal.]
R. M. T. HUNTER, [Seal.]

GEN. HALLECK'S PLANS.

The *Enquirer's* St. Louis correspondent gives what he understands to be Gen. Halleck's plan of operations against the enemy. He says:

"The newspapers of the country are continually alluding to the expedition down the Mississippi River, as if that was actually the contemplated programme of the movement under Gen. Halleck. The movement will not be down the Mississippi River, but go up the Tennessee River, where Gen. Halleck's forces, 75,000 strong, will leave the river and march in the rear of Columbus, Hickman, and other points, toward Memphis. This manœuvre will compel the rebels at Columbus and other points to fall back on Memphis, thus leaving the river clear for the gunboats and transportation vessels to pass up and down unmolested. The Confederates are occupying their time in fortifying New-Madrid, Columbus, and other points, and are mounting the same with a large number of guns.

Upon the approach of our troops toward their rear, rather than be cut off from all communication with the South, the Confederates will have to fall back. No defences have been thrown up on the Tennessee River, and the continual running up and down that stream of gunboats has kept the shores entirely clear of masked batteries and fortifications. Our army will meet with no resistance, and will by this movement accomplish the same result, without loss of life and property, that the river expedition might have done, after severe loss on both sides, and a fearful destruction of property, both private and public. The column of Maj.-Gen. Halleck will move forward, in conjunction with Gen. Buell's division of 60,000 men, from Louisville, which proceeds through Kentucky, *via* Bowling Green, to Nashville."

HON. J. A. GURLEY AND GEN. FREMONT.

A German paper, published in St. Louis, having made the statement that Hon. J. A. Gurley was attempting, systematically and continually, to excite a prejudice against Fremont, that gentleman writes as follows:

"I pronounce this statement, so far as it relates to me, to be unqualifiedly false. I made no such efforts to 'create a prejudice' against the General, and *never* uttered a word against foreigners being on his staff. It is something that never entered my mind; it is a falsehood, published for no other than a malignant purpose. During my stay in St. Louis, where I gave myself wholly to the public service, with no expectation of any reward except the consciousness of having sent thousands of soldiers to Missouri to help to save the Government, I found occasion to denounce in terms of just indignation, the conduct of a set of men who had gathered around Gen. Fremont, with no other apparent object than to swindle the Government and people of this country out of millions of dollars. I had no doubt of the General's integrity—have none now; but half a dozen persons imposed upon his generous confidence, and tried hard to fill their pockets from the public treasury by means of swindling contracts, the development of which will astound the country. Of course, these rascals in St. Louis were careful to make large use of the public Press—they made a special provision for this in the beginning—to hunt down every honest man who was in their way and at all disposed to expose their schemes of plunder: and the informant of the writer of the above paragraph, if not one of them, was clearly in their service. A few of these gentry are now safe in prison—others will join them in due time, if they receive their just deserts."

TROUBLE AT PADUCAH.

An unfortunate collision occurred between Gens. Smith and Wallace, of the National forces at Paducah, Ky., a few days since, the circumstances of which are thus stated in a Cairo letter of Nov. 25, in the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"On Tuesday last, a Secessionist in Paducah, by the name of Woolfolk, hung a secession flag out of his window as some of our troops were passing by, and hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. The man had done the same thing before on several occasions, and the matter was reported to Brig.-Gen. C. F. Smith, but he refused to interfere. This refusal of Gen. Smith caused great indignation among the troops, and doubts of his loyalty were freely expressed in Paducah.

The matter having been reported to Gen. Wallace, he sent his Aid-de-Camp with a squad of men, to order the traitorous flag to be taken in, and, if Woolfolk refused, then to take it in, and erect the Stars and Stripes over his house. Woolfolk, knowing that Gen. Smith was senior officer, refused to obey Gen. Wallace's order, whereupon Wallace's aid forcibly took down the rebel flag, and hoisted the Stars and Stripes in its stead.

In the meantime, Woolfolk having appealed to Gen. Smith, the latter sent his aid, Lieut. Price, to order Gen. Wallace to have the Stars and Stripes taken down from Woolfolk's house. Wallace refused to obey the order, and sent word to Smith that the flag should not be taken down while there was a live man in his brigade. Wallace's aid said that Woolfolk should sleep under a loyal flag one night, anyhow. Smith's aid replied that he did not consider that any great honor. Whereupon Wallace's aid knocked down Smith's aid. Gen. Paine sent Wallace assurances of his coöperation.

As Gen. Smith had nobody but his discomfited Lieutenant to enforce his order "the old flag still waves."

The next day Gen. Smith issued a general order complaining of this breach of military discipline, remonstrating against like occurrences in the future, and reminding the troops that they were sent into Kentucky as protectors of a loyal State, and that moderation and forbearance should be exercised toward unarmed enemies, and that they should ever show themselves the champions of law and order.

Another account says that Gen. Wallace went with his whole regiment to tear down the obnoxious flag, and that he made a congratulatory speech to his soldiers after the affair was over. Also, that a Missouri regiment started with a fire-engine to wash out Gen. Smith's headquarters, which they were dissuaded from doing by Gen. Wallace. There was much feeling against Gen. Smith."

FROM SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 4.

We have a letter from a reliable source at Camp Hoskins, at Somerset, near the Cumberland River, dated Nov. 29. The correspondent says there has been no change in the condition of affairs there, save that their position has become more exposed and precarious. The rebels have been crossing the Cumberland below Somerset in considerable numbers, but the writer is not informed as to the number that has crossed. There had been some picket skirmishing between the rebels and Col. Hoskins' outposts, in which some of the rebels had been killed, the Unionists having sustained no injury. As nearly as we can ascertain the force of the enemy in that vicinity is six or eight thousand.

The writer thinks Col. Hoskins will be compelled to retire from before the enemy, as it does not seem to be the policy of those in command to forward reinforcements; but Col. Hoskins announces his determination to fight ere he makes a retrograde movement.

The rebels show themselves every day on the opposite side of the river from Camp Hoskins. They are committing all kinds of depredations in Wayne and Clinton Counties, which they have in undisputed possession. They have wantonly butchered many sick Union men in their beds, and stolen and destroyed much property belonging to loyal citizens. Many o the Unionists in that region are deserting their homes and making their way to the Bluegrass Region for safety.

Owing to the prevailing rains, Camp Hoskins and the roads in the surrounding country are in a fearful condition.

OPINION OF MR. BUCHANAN ON THE SEIZURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* recently made a visit to Ex-President Buchanan, at Lancaster. He writes:

"It was easy in the course of the gossiping chat to fall upon the prominent topics of the day, and in an unconstrained manner he not only spoke kindly of the Administration, but in terms concerning the rebels that were evidently sincere in their condemnation.

Reference was casually made to the Slidell and Mason arrest. This drew out from him a prompt regret that the Administration should be 'embarrassed by a new difficulty, now when everything seemed to be going along so favorably towards the overthrow of the rebellion.' He hesitated not to say, that the prisoners would of course be given up as soon as the facts came officially before the Government. The ground of this opinion was the same that has been taken by others, namely: that the British flag was the same in its responsibilities on the sea that it is on the soil of England. The men under it was entitled to its protection. Long diplomatic, administrative and executive experience would give to his opinion much weight, but it is fair to presume that he would have reflected more before expressing it in conducting a diplomatic correspondence. At least, from the appearance of the man, one may have a right to that impression."

FROM THE ENEMY'S LINES.

From the Washington Star, Dec. 4.

We have interesting and reliable information from beyond our lines on the other side of the river, as follows: The scouting parties of the enemy seen and heard of there are, habitually, the old pickets, each of whom is required to make a scout after coming off. There was a regiment of infantry, about 1,000 strong, at Germantown, about a week since. o other considerable force is this side of Centreville. They often come down in force and go back again. This regiment at Germantown (with cavalry) does all the picket duty in this direction. Three weeks since it was reported at Centreville that they had seventy or eighty thousand men, in all, between Centreville and Bull Run, with a few troops on the road leading to Manassas. At that time two South Carolina regiments and a battery were to go South on the following Saturday. There was a great deal of trouble between the Virginia and South Carolina troops. The house of Mrs. Walters, near Walters' mill, had been made an hospital. There were no troops at Fairfax.

The last seen of the enemy in any force between Fairfax and Vienna was on Sunday night last at the Union school-house between Peacock's Hill and Gen. McCall's lines. They remained there in large force nearly all night, and a week ago yesterday a large force of cavalry and infantry marched from Hunter's mill past Walters' mill and came to the turnpike, threw out a force to Difficult Creek, and then to the toll-gate, and still another in the rear, toward Gen. McCall's lines. The people in the neighborhood supposed they remained all night.

THE ARMY BALLOON CORPS.

From the Washington Star.

Very many of our readers are familiar with the mode of taking baloon observations for military purposes as conducted by Prof. Lowe, but they may not be aware that the ærial observations made by Prof. La Mountain, (stationed near the Alexandria Seminary) with the same objects, are carried out upon an entirely different system. The Lowe balloon is anchored to the earth, and elevated or depressed by means of a cord, and attains a maximum height of ten to twelve hundred feet. This mode has advantages in the way of affording prompt communication, telegraphic or otherwise, with the earth.

Prof. La Mountain, acting upon the theory to which he has given some years' study, that balloon travel may be regulated with precision by taking advantage of the contrary currents of air which it is believed always prevail at different elevations, launches boldly forth into the heavens and sails away down over Dixie's land, high above the heads of astonished secesh. Hovering over Jeff-Davis-dom at an elevation of from one to two miles (well out of rifle range,) the æronaut with busy eye notes aught that may be deemed of interest at military headquarters; and then, when secesh—who has been following him with wrathful eye—imagines the luckless voyager to be drifting, helpless, right into his clutches, down comes a silver shower of sand ballast, and up leaps the balloon a peg higher into the heavens, strikes the counter current, and sails saucily back to the domain of the Stars and Stripes.

Prof. La Mountain has made six successful reconnoitering excursions upon this theory within the last month and a half, going down over the enemy's lines with the sub-current and returning by the counter-current. Sometimes an elevation of something like four miles has been demanded ere reaching the counter-current, but it has always been found. Without doubt the aid incidentally given to balloon experimenting by Government, during the present war, will enable æronauts to collect valuable data in furtherance of their investigations.

The "Army Balloon Corps," as a designating mark, wear the letters B. C., and the figure of a balloon upon the front of the cap.

THE LATE COL. BAKER.

The following letter, one of the last written by the lamentable Col. Baker, is published in the Jacksonville (Oregon) *Sentinel* of Nov. 2:

Headquarters Baker's Brigade, Camp Advance, Chain Bridge, Sept. 22, 1851.

Dear Sir: We are on eve of a very great battle. I shall endeavor so to do my duty that the State of Oregon will have no cause to blush for me, being in no wise forgetful of my obligations to represent her everywhere with fidelity and courage. As you have learned before this, the President was pleased to appoint me Brigadier-General, an office which my duty to the State of Oregon, in my judgment, compelled me to decline. Yesterday I had conferred upon me me the appointment of Major-General; actuated by the same motive, I shall decline that also. I confess, however, considering the present condition of the army, and the great command which this office would devolve upon me, nothing could induce me to decline it but my deep sense of obligation to the State of Oregon, which will take me many years of faithful service to repay. As it is, however, although nominally a Colonel and elected by a regiment, I have a command of nearly 7,000 men—infantry, cavalry and artillery—mostly raised under my own eye, and in whom I have great confidence. If I am fortunate, I may strike a blow with these troops which may fall heavily on the rebellion, or do something, at least, to maintain the best Government the world ever saw.

E. D. BAKER.

ESCAPE OF TWO HATTERAS PRISONERS.

The Petersburgh *Express* of Thursday, Nov. 28, furnishes a long and interesting account of the escape of two of the Hatteras prisoners of the company of Washington "Grays," their names being given as Wm. H. Parvin and Wm. B. Willis.

While on board the steamer on the way from Fort Lafayette to Fort Warren, they formed and executed the following plan. They supplied themselves with bread and water, and candle matches, etc. Just before their names were called, upon their arrival in Boston, Parvin and Willis left their company, descended from the deck, and found their way into the extra coal room of the steamer. Here they concealed themselves and in a little while had a wall of coal built up around them. They remained concealed in that manner until the arrival of the steamer back at New-York, where, after waiting on board for two days, they contrived to make their escape, landing at Jersey City. From there the road was open to Baltimore. Here they obtained employment on a wood schooner as good Union sailors, and for sixteen days carried a good Union face, when an opportunity occurred one dark night, and they stole the schooner's small boat, and landed on the Virginia side of the Potomac, below Aquia Creek. Hence they were furnished free passes, after a proper identification by the Confederate military authorities, to their homes in North Carolina.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Winter Weather—A Defaulting United States Marshal—Effects of the War in Missouri, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

Since my last, our Winter has struck its "key note," and the thermometer yesterday morning was far down into the zeroes. With the advent of December came cold and stinging frosts—such as make us, who hover around comfortable fires, in comfortable homes, feel for the soldiers of the Union on the tented field, or in the rude barracks to which they are consigned. And it is an opinion pretty general in this region, that even St. Louis is located in too high a latitude for our army of the West to Winter in—to say nothing of four or five thousand remaining in Winter quarters in Chicago. There has been a movement South during the past week, which is still continued. The Lincoln Regiment, from Kane County, the Third Michigan Cavalry, and a Wisconsin Regiment, have passed through here for St. Louis, and by the close of this week six or seven others are to be moved in the same direction. Recruiting still continues moderately. I understand it is the intention to consolidate all regiments in this State which are not full by the close of December.

A DEFAULTER.

A verdict for $3,796 has been obtained in the United States District Court against the sureties of N. N. Pine, Buchanan's Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. I hear that there is to be a criminal prosecution against the principal under the Sub-Treasury act. The only cases in the Recorder's Court, which commenced yesterday, of much interest, are those of S. Lind, for embezzling city funds to the amount of $60,000, while Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, and of C. C. Flint, formerly an editor of the *Tribune and Democrat*, for forgery. S. E. Corwin, sulter of the Fifty-second Regiment, has been held to bail in $2,000 on a charge of defrauding the Government in the matter of rations.

Meetings continue to be held along the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, for the purpose of concentrating public sentiment upon the question of its enlargement to the capacity of passing ships from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Congress will be strongly memorialized at its present session on this important subject.

The Message and its recommendations are received with general favor hereabouts. The country is still ahead of the Administration, however, as to the manner of prosecuting the war against the traitors of the South.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of the First Methodist Church of this city, having just returned from an extended visit to the seat of war in Missouri, whither he went as a messenger to ascertain the wants of the soldiers, both spiritual and temporal, delivered a discourse at his Church, on Sabbath evening, upon the "Unwritten Incidents of the War." He spoke of the present aspects of St. Louis, as compared with a few months since. The levees are deserted—the streets are silent, which but a little while ago were full of the life and activity of business. Men were idle, lounging in their offices and their stores—the hum of industry was hushed—everything not connected with the war was paralyzed. The long lines of steamboats which used to be upon the river, engaged in peaceful and profitable commerce, were not to be seen. In their place were a few gunboats, and steamboats under charter to the Government for the transportation of troops and munitions of war. In order to leave the city, to pass into the country, it was necessary to obtain a passport from the military officers, and to take an oath of loyalty to the Government. This restraint upon the accustomed freedom of the American citizen, though necessary, showed the existence of the stern realities of war. From St. Louis he proceeded to Pilot Knob and Ironton. All along the route, the bridges were guarded by a military force—all peaceful avocations had been abandoned. Though God had piled up the iron in mountains, and underlaid it with lead—the two great sinews of war—yet there were no miners at work, bringing out the inexhaustible wealth there deposited. They have fled before the advance of the military, or had been pressed into service. He was two days upon horseback in going from thence to Rolla. The roads were filled with trains of emigrant wagons—loyal Union men, with their families, fleeing from the cruelties of the rebels—leaving their homes and their all at the mercy of the despoilers. During the two days he passed 483 teams, whose owners were seeking safety in flight, and from whom? From those who had but recently been their neighbors and friends, but whom the rebellion had transformed into demons. He passed over one district about fifty miles square, upon which hay ricks, fences barns, houses, everything, had been destroyed. It presented the same blackened and desolate appearance as do our prairies when the autumnal fires have passed over them, devouring everything in their course. But a few months since and a happy thriving people were there, with their homes, and their cattle, and their fields of ripening grain. Now all had passed away in the general ruin. All over the southwestern part of the State was one scene of horror and desolation. The hail storm that swept over Egypt could scarcely have been more destructive than has been the tide of rebellion which has rolled over this unhappy State.

Dr. Tiffany found, as a matter of course, much sickness and distress. Such things are incident to all armies, and especially to raw levies, hastily taken from their homes and home comforts, and subjected to all the privations and hardships of camp life. But everything had been done that could be done to alleviate suffering and to add to the comfort of the sick. In this respect, those who have had charge of affairs in Missouri were entitled to all praise. There are no such military hospitals in the country—and, perhaps, in the world—as those which have been provided in St. Louis. No expense of pains have been spared—elegant hotels and extensive business blocks have been taken and fitted up for hospitals. There was much suffering, caused by the incompetency of the medical staff, in many cases. Physicians had been passed, and assigned to duty, who were ignorant of those things which it was important for them to know. But the noble men and women of St. Louis, and those who have gone there, were doing God's service in their attendance upon our sick soldiers.

An incident occurred during the delivery of the discourse which is indicative of the temper of the West. Dr. T. had been speaking eloquently of the effects of war, and said that civilization and Christianity would be advanced, if, with the ending of this war, tyranny, oppression and *slavery* should also come to an end. Over the whole house—throughout the vast audience—the time—the place were forgotten, and an involuntary movement of applause commenced, which was suddenly checked, however, by Dr. Tiffany mildly observing: "This is God's house." But this spontaneous outburst in a church, and upon a Sabbath evening, on the enunciation of the sentiment, shows significantly in which direction the heart of the great Northwest beats upon the great question of the day.

In view of that fact that, on an average,—based upon calculations made in the armies of Europe—nineteen out of every twenty deaths occurring in war take place in hospitals, the result of disease, and in view of the demoralizing effects of all wars, it was the duty of the American people, urged Dr. T., to make this war as short as possible. If it were necessary to accomplish this, they should be more liberal even than they have been in their contributions of men, money and material to carry it forward to the early crushing out of this unholy rebellion.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Ladies' Work—What the Kentucky Legislature Will Do—Confiscation and Employment of Rebel Slaves, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, Dec. 2, 1861.

This city's "Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association," report to Gen. Buell as their aggregate work from Nov. 2 to Nov. 30, 2,229 pairs drawers, 1,357 undershirts, 744 army shirts, 2,767 pairs knit socks, 628 pairs gloves and knit mittens, 155 pairs oversocks, 889 blankets, 166 neck comforts, 304 handkerchiefs, 265 bed comforts, 178 pillows, 551 pillow-cases, 366 towels, 430 army bags, 142 bottles wine and cordial, 98 jars of jelly, any amount of combs, toothbrushes, soap, smoking-pipes, tobacco and cigars, 560 books and testaments, 290 packages magazines and newspapers, and numerous other articles. Their fifth week report of work and contributions, sums up, 1,449 articles of clothing, 186 articles of bedding, 600 smoking-pipes, 77 army bags containing divers indispensables, etc.

Mr. Huston's resolutions, instructing or requesting our Congressmen to do all they can for the relief of the starving people of Ireland, have almost unanimously passed both branches of our Legislature.

The Legislative Committees may this week report bills calling for 25,000 or more Kentucky volunteers, in addition to the 40,000 already called, to be mustered into the United States service for, say a year; providing that no person who has heretofore aided, or now aids or assists, the rebellion against the United States Government, shall ever hold any office of honor, trust or profit in Kentucky; also, providing that whoever has voluntarily joined, or shall hereafter voluntarily join, any Confederate military force which has or may hereafter invade this State, or shall give aid and comfort to any such invading force, shall be incapable of taking any estate in Kentucky by devise, bequest, descent or distribution. The acts passed by the Legislature this month will be deservedly severe, and will be enforced with all the power of the State and of the Nation. Persistent Kentucky rebels will be outlawed, deprived of all their property, and of every proprietary and personal right on Kentucky soil.

Confiscation of the entire property of all obstinate and obdurate Southern rebels will be approved by the Union men of Kentucky. Many are urging it now. They call it sensible for the Government to confiscate the rebels' slaves, and to employ them in raising cotton, &c.

The two leading Union papers of the State—the *Journal* and *Democrat*—praise the proclamations of Gens. Dix and T. W. Sherman, as in the highest degree politic, right and correct.

Price's Neosho proclamation is the wail of a despairing Secessionist, who has lost his friends and "five successive battles." He cries like a madman for 50,000 men. "I must have 50,000 men or all is lost." King Harris' call for 30,000 of the Tennessee militia is evidently made with the same feeling of desperation.

Probably 12,000 more "Federal hirelings" will pass through Louisville during this week. PONTIAC.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Political Amnesty—Continuation of Commercial Embarrassments—The Santiago Railway—Medical Matters—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Valparaiso, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

We are passing through a period of political cordiality and reconciliation. The banished ones are allowed to return; the prisoners are set at liberty. The act of oblivion, passed as the first measure of the administration of President Perez, gives general satisfaction.

Gen. Cruz, who headed the revolt of 1851, has written the new President, assuring him of his adhesion and support.

The commercial embarrassments are not yet at an end. Many more failures have occurred in Santiago, though among persons of a smaller scale of operations. Rents are falling, many houses vacant, and a good deal of property for sale.

The work on the Santiago Railway, under H. C. Meiggs, is going on rapidly, though some writer in the *Mercurio* urges that the new Administration should "reconsider" the contract that has been given him. Meiggs has innumerable applications for clerkships, &c., but he says if there is anybody who can take hold of tools and work, he will insure them full occupation. There are about 70 miles of road to be constructed, with high grades, deep cuts, one tunnel, and in fact a great amount of most arduous labor, which he promises shall be completed in three and a half years.

Our first American physician, Dr. Page, (who has had the hospital for invalid seamen for many years, but from whose care these were withdrawn by Consul Trevitt,) has recently offered the new Consul to receive the patients at seventy-five cents a day, instead $1 25 a day, as now paid.

This offer was made a week ago, although up to this time the Consul has returned no answer whatever to Dr. Page's communication. As it would involve a saving of more than $2,000 per annum to the Government of the United States, it ought surely to be accepted at once.

Certified copies of the letter containing the offer are to be forwarded to Washington, I am told, by the mail of to-morrow.

Dr. Page has hospital premises which he purchased for the purpose of accommodating the United States patients, and for two years these premises have been lying unoccupied, while the invalid seamen have been kept in inferior accommodations because of a cheaper rent.

Dr. Gordon, Ex-United States Consul for this port, is still here.

Col. Blakey, Ex-United States Consul for Talcahuano, is still there.

Gov. Bigler, Ex-United States Minister at Santiago, has gone to California. Just as he left, Capt. Janvrin, of the brig *Townsend Jones*, published a statement charging Mr. Bigler with rapacious conduct in the matter of that brig. Next day Mr. Bigler replied, stating that he was leaving in the hands of a friend documents that would exculpate him from said charges. Nothing on the subject has since appeared during the two weeks that have elapsed.

The American ship *Minstrel* has sailed for Callao, (28th ult.) The American schooner-brig *Martha Worthington* is in from California. The new American steamer *Packet of Maule*, constructed in New-York, has arrived, and is running on the coast. The American steamer *Biobio* has been withdrawn from the route to Caldera, and will run only to the South in future. She is perhaps the best boat on the coast.

Rev. N. P. Gilbert is in Santiago, where he may yet be located, to gather a congregation of foreign residents. He is somewhat encouraged to make the attempt.

American business here is in great state of stagnation, and for want of demand for Chilian products for the United States, the rates of sale in Europe are reduced.

The Coquimbo Railway is going forward with tolerable celerity.

A new Fire and Marine Insurance Company has been organized in this city, called "The America."

Mr. John Wilson, nephew of John Martin, Esq., died recently, of consumption.

Gen. Aldunate has been appointed Intendente of this Province. Col. Saavedra will command in Araucо, and direct military operations on the Indian frontier. SOUTH PACIFIC.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Scarcity of Government Officials—The United States Court in Session, but no United States Marshal—Beautiful Fall Weather—The Telegraph—Looking forward to the Establishment of a Railroad, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1861.

The Salt Lake country does not seem to be a favorite place of residence for National officers, even those whose destinies are officially connected, for a term, with the Territory. A short time ago, we had not a single United States Judge in Utah, though her complement was full as to appointments, each incumbent being absent on business or pleasure, or both—one at the East, the other two at the West. This is all very well, so long as current duties will permit absence from one's post. But there must be some limit to such holidays and vacations, especially when public duties are pending, and the machinery of Government requires special attention and direction, personally or by proxy, of the appointed engineers. A few days ago, Judge Kinney held, or rather opened, a session of the Supreme Court for the Territory. There might or might not have been cases in which immediate action was very desirable, but no United States Marshal or Deputy Marshal appearing in Court, and consequently no prospect of means to carry on the Court being realizable, what could his honor do but adjourn his Court summarily for a month or two, that the absent official might have ample time to conclude his recreations and return comfortably to the scene of his proper labors, for law, as well as war, languishes in the absence of material aid. Adjourned, then, the Court was, till January, leaving complainants, defendants, counsel and witnesses, the present valuable time to finish up their Fall chores and general preparation for the nipping reign of the frost king.

And, by the bye, our grand Fall weather still continues, for while the people in the States are almost drowned out by rains, perhaps never, since the advent of white settlers into this valley, has there been so little rain fallen here, for the season, as during the present Fall. We had a soaking rain last night: that is, it soaked the earth to the depth of three or four inches, and that is the only shower we have had since early in October, with the exception of one or two which did not soak the soil one-fourth of an inch in depth.

The wires bring us news a few hours old only, and by this means the rough and dreary distance between the east and west of the Continent is practically annihilated for paying purposes, of intelligence. And this facility gives prominence to the thought, that with even our improved mail arrangements, the comparatively slow mail stages are indeed "slow coaches," lumbering, creeping concerns, whose days must quickly be numbered. The dwellers on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, soon as the stupendous pressure of the war ceases, will certainly devote their intelligence, skill, energies and means to the construction of the natural accompaniment of the wires, and that is the rail. For the accomplishment of this desirable object, doubtless this Territory will furnish valuable sinews as well as much material of some kind when required. For, did not Brigham do great things, by influence and in other ways, for the more speedy completion of the telegraph; even temporarily neglecting the new theatre to furnish hands to set up poles and such work?

Indications appear that amusements for the Winter are under way. Last night, a preliminary entertainment of "dissolving views" was given in the Social Hall, before a select circle, and I suppose in a short time the public will be invited to patronize. The roof of the new theatre, too, is fast progressing, and rumor says that the determination is to consecrate that structure to the drama some time about "New Year's."

For some time past the merchants and the agents of the Mail Company have been buying up oats and barley, considerable of it, for one dollar per bushel store pay or cash. The requisite supply must have been obtained, or nearly so, as the buyers are holding up, not being at all eager to purchase much now, and yet there is an abundance in the country at present, especially in the more remote and newly-settled valleys.

The other day Messrs. Bollwinkell & Hindley's train returned from the Sweetwater, where it had been with freight of grain for the mail station. Many fears were at one time expressed, that they would not be able to make the journey so late in the season. But the weather has been favorable for them, and a good thing too, for a considerable amount of grain is required to maintain the mail animals in proper running condition for the whole length of the line.

The Allotment System for Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What has become of the allotment system for the transmission of the funds of soldiers? Do the City and public appreciate the importance of this beneficent measure? The longer it is delayed, the more fixed becomes other modes of transmission, and consequently the more difficult to introduce. Is it designed to defeat the measure by delay? If so nothing is better calculated to accomplish the object. It is already known to the army that attempts have been made to introduce this system by private enterprise, in a manner that has not commended itself to them. This tampering with the subject has already created a prejudice in the minds of some against the whole system.

Four or five weeks of constant intercourse in the soldier's camp has given me an opportunity to observe their characteristics and wants, and it seems to me that no measure would tend more to their moral elevation, and improve the comforts of their families than the allotment system, if properly carried out. In many cases excitable and generous to a fault, it often happens they are tempted beyond their strength to resist, their money is soon frittered away through the selfishness of a horde of vampires, who are ready to take advantage of their generosity and weakness. I have seen many a well-meaning man, in two or three days from the time he received his pay, without a cent in his pocket, having been despoiled of his money by a mode little better than theft or robbery. These men are thus left to self-reproach, which their calmer moments, with the aid of an allotment, would have obviated.

Nor is this all. What untold miseries follow in its train! The necessaries, to say nothing of the comforts, of the families at home are circumscribed to the last degree, and often a feeling grows up destructive to all family ties, which the silken cords of allotment would keep alive and help to strengthen—thousands of dollars would be saved to the overtaxed city, the physical power of the army would be strengthened in proportion to its moral tone, while every consideration of public policy demands that it should be carried into effect without delay. D.

Obituary.

Coroner Zeh, of Newark, held an inquest on Wednesday, to ascertain who was responsible for the death of Mr. Isaac W. Jones, of Metuchin. Theodore Barcalow, conductor of the train by which he was run over, testified to finding the deceased in a Central Railroad car, and being a commuter on the New-Jersey Railroad, he was given a choice of three things: First, to pay ten cents; second, that he would stop the train and allow him to get into one of the New-Jersey Railroad cars, which were in the rear, or that he might pass through the train while in motion, and get into the car in which he belonged. To this Mr. Jones objected at first, but on seeing the conductor place his hand on the bell-rope in order to stop the train, he consented to pass through while they were in motion; in stepping from the Central Railroad car to one of the New-Jersey Railroad—a distance of nearly two feet—he fell through, and the remainder of the train passed over his body. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts, stating that as the "danger was heightened by a difference of some six inches in height between the platforms of the connecting trains, the jury are of the opinion that the conductor of the Central Railroad is censurable for not holding his lamp, it being very dark, and seeing him safe in the car of the New-Jersey Railroad."

Hon. David Russell died at his residence in Salem, Washington County, on the 24th ult., in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Russell studied law in Lansingburgh, married there a daughter of Cornelius Lansing, and in 1815 removed to Salem and commenced the practice of law. He was appointed District-Attorney of the Northern District of the State in 1814, was elected to the Assembly the next year, and subsequently reëlected. He was a member of the 24th, 25th and 26th Congress, where, during several sessions, he was Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and has filled many other important public trusts, discharging his duties with fidelity.

—Rev. Dr. Butler, of Washington, delivered a lecture in Cincinnati a few evenings since. After he had been introduced to the audience and made his bow, he was surprised to find that in the hurry of leaving his room at the hotel, he had taken with him the wrong manuscript. He politely requested the audience to be patient while he dispatched a messenger in quest of the veritable document. In fifteen minutes the mistake was rectified and the lecturer proceeded.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one addres for Five Dollars.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The caucus of the Republican members of Congress, called to meet last night, was so slimly attended that it was not thought advisable to attempt any business, and it was adjourned until to-morrow night.

By the arrival of the steamship *Baltimore* at Baltimore, from Havana, which port she left on the 30th ult., we receive important intelligence. The first division of the Spanish quota of the tripartite expedition against Mexico sailed on the 28th, and was to be followed at short intervals by the two other divisions—the whole consisting of about thirty-two vessels. Three British vessels of war had also entered the port—the van of the British quota. Two French war vessels were also in the harbor, the officers of which declared their intention to cruise in the Gulf, along the north coast of Cuba, "to preserve neutral rights", from infraction. The seizure of Mason and Slidell on board a British mail steamer had caused the greatest excitement at Havana. The *Diario de la Marina* pronounces it an unjustifiable outrage, which the United States Government should hasten to disavow, on the ground *that the seizure was made in a neutral sea*—contending that when the *Trent* was boarded by the *San Jacinto*, it must have been in the narrowest part of the old Bahama Channel.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe contains a number of interesting items of news. A flag of truce came down from Norfolk on Friday, but brought no additional intelligence from Fort Pickens. A dispatch, dated Augusta, published in the Norfolk papers, announces that the Island of Tybee, at the mouth of the Savannah River, has been evacuated by our troops, and the light-house burned by the rebels. There is, of course, not a word of truth in this statement. Another "naval engagement" is reported as having taken place at Hatteras Inlet, in which between twenty and thirty shot and shell were exchanged by our gunboats with two boats belonging to the rebels, without any damage being done. On the 2d inst. another furious gale prevailed at the Inlet, in which the schooner *Alexander*, loaded with Government stores, was badly injured, and her cargo damaged.

A dispatch from Boston informs us that during the coming week 11 officers and 240 privates, belonging to the North Carolina troops captured at Hatteras, will be sent from Fort Warren to Fortress Monroe, to be released on parole—an equal number of our men to be returned from Richmond.

We have intelligence from Missouri that Gen. Pope has been assigned to the command of all the National troops between the Missouri and Osage Rivers. This is a very important command, and embraces the largest portion of the army taken to Springfield by Gen. Fremont. Price, at last accounts, was still south of the Osage, and was believed to be losing more men from desertion than he was gaining in answer to his recent prosy proclamation. We have a rumor from Richmond, by way of Memphis, that he has been superseded in his command of the Missouri rebel army by Gen. Heath, of Virginia. Bands of Price's men are roving about the State committing depredations and outrages in every direction.

Gen. Halleck, at St. Louis, has discovered that an unusual and exceedingly large number of transportation passes has been issued in the Department of the West during the three months past, the cost to the Government reaching nearly half a million of dollars. The attention of the Auditing Committee has been called to the matter, and all the vouchers received by Adjt.-Gen. McMichael are to be obtained, and an investigation gone into. Several forgeries on passes have been recently discovered, and the parties have been immediately arrested.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated the 6th inst., announces the capture by National troops, on the northern border of the State, of a party of Secessionists on their way to Texas. Another party, one hundred and fifty strong, under command of a man named Showlter, a notorious duelist, was expected to share the same fate.

The traitor Breckinridge, with his brigade, has returned to Bowling Green without firing a gun. Gen. Crittenden felt confident of his ability to capture his entire force, but the rebel General probably heard of the arrangements being made for his reception, and returned to Bowling Green. This is the third attempt Buckner has made to send a force to the Ohio River, all of which have failed.

An amusing dispatch from Pensacola appears in the Memphis *Avalanche* of the 5th inst. It is dated the 4th, and states that the rebel steamships *Florida* and *Pamlico* had "engaged" the National fleet off the east end of Horn Island, and the National fleet retired. No particulars of this important affair are given.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its annual meeting yesterday, at Delmonico's, on Broadway. The business statement exhibits a gratifying assurance of the prosperity of a most useful and estimable organization. The President, Mr. M. J. Paillard, and Messrs. De Luze and Lorimier, the Vice-President and Secretary of the last year, were reëlected, and a new Board of Commissioners appointed. The occasion terminated with an elegant banquet, at which speeches full of sympathy for the American Union, and song and sentiment, wiled away the evening hours.

The Board of Canvassers yesterday canvassed the returns from the Twenty-first Ward, and part of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards. No discrepancies of consequence were found between the official vote for Mayor and that heretofore given by the Press.

On Friday afternoon, there was a grand review of four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, in Philadelphia. A large number of military dignitaries were present, among them Gens. Cadwallader and Patterson, the Society of the Cincinnati, which had given $500 toward equipping the regiments, and Gov. Curtin. The latter made a patriotic address, applauding the promptness with which Pennsylvania had honored every requisition made upon her.

It is announced that the Massachusetts Twenty-first will be attached to the expedition of Gen. Burnside, now fitting out at Annapolis.

The Irish Brigade, which gained renown at Lexington, has been disbanded under an order issued by Gen. Halleck. The cause of this action is found in the embarrassments which were continually experienced in consequence of the disabilities imposed by the parole which bound some of the men. It is supposed that under a new organization the brigade will be much more speedily filled.

It is suggested in the Boston papers that the ship-of-the-line *Vermont* is going to Beaufort, to serve as a Hospital, Post-office, Custom-house, &c. There is some talk, also, of overhauling the old *Virginia*.

The brig *Pico*, from Gonaives, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought as a part of her cargo, 55 bags of cotton, the produce of the Island. This is the third import from Hayti during the past four months.

A large number of Arkansas exiles have arrived at Rolla and joined Col. Phelps' regiment of Missouri Volunteers.

The *Principia*, published in this City, is pained to announce to its readers "that Rev. George Gordon, Principal of Iberia (Ohio) College, has been arrested by the minions of the Slave Oligarchy, charged with violating the infamous Fugitive Slave edict, hurried through the forms of a trial, found guilty, denied an appeal for a new trial, sentenced to six months' close confinement, fined $300 besides $1,000 or $1,500 costs, and the sentence carried into execution."

The funeral of John W. Whittemore, late Assistant Engineer on board the *Mohican*, and who was killed at the bombardment of Port Royal, took place at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Thursday afternoon. Services were first held at the late residence of the deceased, conducted by Rev. A. G. Laurie, of Charlestown, and subsequently at the Universalist Church, in Cambridgeport. At the latter place there were ceremonies of a very impressive character, in which Rev. C. A. Skinner, the pastor, and Rev. Dr. Chapin, of New-York, took part. The remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn, and deposited in the family lot, where the father of the deceased, Rev. Thomas Whittemore, was but recently buried.

The General Term of the Superior Court yesterday rendered a decision affirming the judgment below in the Forrest divorce case, allowing Mrs. Forrest $4,000 per annum alimony.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday, at buoyant prices for desirable lots. Cotton was in lively request, and was again dearer. Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugar attracted more attention. Provisions were in moderate demand, as were also Hops, Tallow and Whisky. American Pig Iron, Manila Hemp, and Refined Ingot Copper, were actively sought after. Oils and Naval Stores were quiet. The Freight engagements were restricted. There were 652 vessels of all classes in port.

Why England Wants no War.

A day or two more will bring us news of the manner in which the *Trent* affair has been received in England. We look for a deluge of newspaper declamation, but nothing further at present, as the act itself is a subject only for remonstrance and negotiation, till its exact nature, as well as the position of our own Government in relation to it, is ascertained. Similar acts are not of unfrequent occurrence, but never a cause for war, only a pretext for it, when such pretext is really desired. Is there any such desire? Certainly not on the part of this country. Apart from a common nationality, which implies mutual sympathy and good will, the loss to either of the commerce of the other would be a terrible blow, but much more terrible to England than ourselves. We could exist, as a people, and to a good degree of comfort, were we entirely isolated from all other nations. The first condition of existence—food—we have in profusion, Clothing we could produce in sufficient abundance; and though the closing of all our ports would cause immense loss and suffering, we should continue to be well fed and well clothed, preserve our industries and institutions intact, and upon return of peace, expand almost instantly into our former proportions.

Not so England. She is not like ourselves, self-sustaining. Isolate her for one year from other nations, and she would cease to be England. Cut off her importations of food, and a large portion of her people would perish with starvation. Destroy her commerce with other countries, and her people and Government would both become bankrupt; and with the latter powerless, a starving populace would not be long in seeking usual remedies, a complete subversion of the existing political and social *status*. A famished people always charge their sufferings to political causes. Hence, just in proportion as England has expanded in manufactures and commerce, has her position grown perilous, calling for expenditures in time of peace to maintain her supremacy both by sea and land, fully equal to what they were a few years ago, when engaged in colossal wars. The increase of cost of her armament in a time of peace has for years been the thorn in her side, and the cause of the bitter rancor and hate expressed through the *Times* newspaper, and of those less offensive but more telling illustrations of National antipathy, in *Punch*. England, like the United States, addicted to, and loving the pursuits of peace, groans over the countless millions yearly thrown away upon armaments to match those of the Emperor of the French. Why, Englishmen ask, are these immense armaments of the French Government, that cannot possibly stand in fear of any invasion or attack by sea or land, unless provoked? The answer is always ready—they mean an attempt upon us when the right moment comes, and for which Louis Napoleon waits with that patience which no one can practice who has not the prescience of success. Nothing would please him better than a quarrel between England and the United States, which would be, for him, the long-wished for occasion. Indeed, we have it from good authority that letters lately received by merchants and persons in this City, in the French interest, affirm with confidence that the French Government would willingly see the two Governments imbroiled, as a means of placing its power fully in the ascendant. If we are to believe one-half of what Englishmen tell us of the disposition and aims of the Emperor of the French, who is a spectre ever present to their imaginations, then nothing could so advance his plans as to have his great rival so weakened, in a war with this country, as to fall an easy prey whenever he chose to commence the attack.

Whatever, consequently, may be the *animus* of the British Government when it receives the news of what it may consider a violation of its flag, its first thought will be, not the complications to which it may lead with the United States, with which no well-grounded present or prospective cause of difference exists; but what, with its great rival and hereditary enemy across the Channel, a war is not only a war with the United States, but with France, and, perhaps, with Europe. A pretext for such a war is not to be sought, but in every possible manner to be avoided. England can have no possible motive to become involved in a war with this country. She may remonstrate, in a manly spirit, against the seizure of Messrs. Slidell and Mason. If, upon mature reflection, the law should be against us, we shall, in a similar spirit, make the proper reparation. England has suffered no injury by the act, except what may be inflicted upon her dignity, and her right to have her flag respected according to the laws of nations. As far as the United States are concerned, the capture of the rebel Commissioners had no political or military value or significance. Their capture was hailed with universal joy as a just punishment of two deep-dyed traitors, who were seeking their country's overthrow. But they are not even make-weights in the contest. As the party that may claim to have been offended against has suffered nothing, and as the United States will lose nothing by restoring matters to their original *status*, that either would make the act, or demand for reparation, a cause for war, is a supposition too absurd for utterance.

The only pretext assigned, upon which England would go to war, is cotton. But English journalists admit that a war would only increase the difficulty, and put off the day of their deliverance. She has still, with the present rate of consumption, a supply on hand that will last till August. But the food question is a much more momentous one. Her people can wear last year's clothes, but they cannot eat last year's food. We shall send to that country the present year $100,000,000 worth of grain and provisions, and meet a want which can be supplied from no other source. With the loss of cotton, we still remain her best customer. We shall take this year her products valued at $100,000,000. This is too large a sum to be thrown away. She may point to the slow progress made by our arms, but she well knows the material of which our armies are composed, and that 650,000 men in camp, and undergoing the training necessary to make them soldiers, are not to be trifled with, and that military genius will develop itself as required. She has vast possessions on this Continent, without hardly a regiment to guard them, and which cannot be garrisoned for a six-month. She sees the enormous fleet we are creating, and which, if not a match for her navy, is quite able to effectually destroy her commerce upon every sea, and in this way seal her destruction. And, perhaps, more than all, she sees the immense investment in, and with this country, which would be swept out of existence in a moment, in the event of war. With all these certain consequences before her, no matter how great the injury she might inflict upon us, she is not going to rush lightly into a war. She could far better give up Ireland, Scotland and the Canadas, than to have her present relations with the United States destroyed.

England can hardly be forced into a war with us upon any pretext—much less upon that assumed. She better understands this country than she did six months ago, when she believed us to be effete, and on the verge of dissolution. She now sees that we have all the elements that can give a nation strength. Respect for us will follow her newly-acquired views; and she will henceforth see that her interests lie in the exact direction with our own, and that our arms are not only to restore to her material prosperity, but to vindicate those principles which, with all her wealth, have ever been her greatest pride and boast.

Spanish View of the Search of the Trent.

It was to be expected that at Havana, where the rebel Ambassadors were so ceremoniously entreated, and sent upon their mischievous errand to Europe, with unanimous god-speeds, the news of their arrest would not be received with satisfaction. The expectation is realized. The *Diario de la Marina*, the organ of the Spanish population, gives voice to the popular disgust, and plunging into one of those inscrutable editorial discussions which so bewilder the readers of that stately journal, settles all the points of international law involved in the matter adversely to Capt. Wilkes. Of the two legs upon which its reasoning runs, neither is stout enough to sustain the probability of a war with England. The first consists in an assertion that the *Trent* was stopped in neutral seas. It is needless to cite authorities to determine the law if such be the fact. The Government of the United States is not prepared, we may rest assured, to controvert any well grounded and universally received principles of the international code; and none of these is clearer than that the right of search and seizure is confined to the high seas, and can under no pretext be exercised in neutral waters. The case of the *Caroline* might seem to place England in the category of maintaining the negative in this proposition; but the instance is exceptional. If the *Trent* was actually stopped in British waters, it is purely gratuitous to assume that the American Government will persist in approving the arrest, in the face of its obvious impropriety. The actual position of this Government is founded upon the conviction that no article of the international code was violated by Capt. Wilkes.

As for the second point raised by the *Diario*, namely, that the deck covered by the flag of England is so much English soil, and is therefore inviolable, no position could be more absurd or fallacious. The very foundation of international law is the assumption that the high seas are the common property of mankind, over which the various maritime Powers exercise concurrent jurisdiction and functions of police. The most radical opponent of the right of search never claimed exemption for any particular flag from such necessary authority. It is true, that as a condition precedent to the abolition of privateering, the Government of the United States proposed an innovation, whereby the neutral flag should be made to cover the vessel and cargo; but even this was not to relieve the neutral from the visitation needful to verify its neutrality; and therefore gave its deck no such sanctity as the *Diario* claims for it. And, moreover, the innovation proposed by Mr. Marcy was not accepted by the great Powers; and we are consequently left not only with the right of visitation on the high seas, but with the rights of search and seizure, as acknowledged maritime rights. It is needless to support these views by citation of authorities. The whole subject is a part of cotemporary political history, fresh in the public memory. The mere circumstance of the United States, or any other individual Government, recommending, however strongly, any particular amendment of the code, operates in no degree to bind that single Government by the new principle, if it be not universally adopted. All the leading Governments of the world approved the abolition of privateering as decreed at Paris; yet Spain and the United States withheld their approval, and the decree is without validity.

But while the logic of the *Diario* is thus answered, the fact that it resorts to such fallacies in its eagerness to inculpate the United States is of service, in that it illustrates the view of the transaction which is likely to prevail in quarters not directly interested in the question. It affords no indication, however, of the drift of argument, where, as in England, opinions have exceedingly grave consequences behind them—war, among others, There heed will be given to maturer reasoning, and to the weightier matters of the law.

Napoleon's New Policy.

A remarkable and unlooked-for change has recently taken place in the general policy of the French emperor. France had been suffering from a deficient harvest, the decline of her American trade, and want of cotton; and her revenue has so fallen off that neither the imperial credit system nor the Financial Minister's devices could keep the deficit from growing greater and greater. This convinced Napoleon that the old mode of conducting treasury business must be at once abandoned, and that a new method and a new manager were needed to preserve the State from bankruptcy. M. Fould was accordingly sent for and consulted, and, as his scheme for wiping out the deficit and restoring the balance between the revenue and expenditure met the emperor's approbation, that gentleman was immediately appointed to the office of Minister of Finance, in the room of M. de Laroquette, with full power to carry his own programme into execution.

The sacrifices which Napoleon had to make in order to induce M. Fould to undertake the difficult task of replenishing the French Exchequer, were indeed very considerable, and such as only a Sovereign, having the interests of his country at heart, would have assented to. He had to renounce the right of raising loans without the sanction of the Chambers; had to pledge himself to allow all future budgets to be voted for in *detail*, so as to give the Legislature a real control over the public expenditure; and, most distasteful of all, had to consent to a *reduction in the army and navy of France*. The *Times* and other English journals, make light of these concessions; but assuming them to have been made in good faith, how can their importance be exaggerated? By conceding to the Chambers the power of deciding on every item of the Ministerial budget, by conceding to them the power of sanctioning or forbidding loans, does not Napoleon place in their hands those weapons with which the Commons of England won those liberties which are dear to Britons and to mankind? While, by consenting to a reduction of the French army and navy, does he not give to France and to Europe a proof that his intentions are peaceful, and that he meditates no aggression or conquest?

In adding to their naval and military forces, the comparative system has heen hitherto carried rather too far by the great European Powers; would it not, then, better become them to set about following the French Emperor's admirable example, than to be questioning through their Press the motives of his conduct, or the value of his concessions? Let them but do this, and their subjects will have reason to bless them.

M. Fould's programme has already appeared. In it he demonstrates the inefficiency of the credit system, and maintains that only by its abandonment, the *curtailment* of the armaments of France, and the enforcement of economy and retrenchment in every branch of the administration, can the enormous deficit, now amounting to one thousand million of francs, be wholly obliterated, and the affairs of the imperial treasury be set in order. Undoubtedly M. Fould's task is the most difficult and onerous that has fallen to the lot of any French financier since the days of Neckar; but what cannot the honesty, ability, and energy of such a man accomplish, when sustained by a sovereign so sagacious and devoted as the third Napoleon? The rise caused in the *Rentes*, and the firmness imparted to the Bourse, by the mere announcement of M. Fould's appointment to office, and the publication of his programme, were pleasing evidences of the people's confidence in the new Minister, and happy omens of his ultimate success.

New Grades in the Navy.—The reconstruction of the grades in the naval service recommended by Secretary Welles in his Report, is a natural necessity of the immensely increased proportions which our marine has taken on under the inspiration of the war. There is no doubt that the efficiency of this important arm of the public service will be greatly increased by instituting the proposed changes, thus bringing up the system to the needs of the times. Secretary Welles suggests the establishment of several new naval grades. Thus, the Lieutenant-Commanders, a grade used during the Revolution. may be employed as First-Lieutenants, and in the command of the smaller classes of naval vessels. Further, it is recommended that a grade to be designated Flag-Officer be established (the number limited to seven) to command the squadron to which he may be assigned, the appointment (except when the officer receives the thanks of Congress, on the recommendation of the President, for gallant conduct in battle) to cease when he hauls down his flag. It should be noted, that though certain Commanders (as, for example, Commodore Dupont) are now spoken off as Flag-Officers, the title is purely by courtesy. But why would it not have been better had the title o Admiral, borne in almost every navy in the world, been assigned to the new grade instead of that of Flag-Officer However, the suggestion is an excellen one, and will remove the annoyance long complained of by our naval officers, of the inadequate honors paid to our national flag, when an American squadron is saluted by foreign vessels.

There is another reform which we should have been glad to have seen proposed by the Secretary. We mean promotion from before the mast. That is a reform which would do more to add vitality to the navy than any or all other changes put together.

The Tripartite Treaty.

The text of the Convention between England, France, and Spain, relative to their combined operations against Mexico, has at length been received; and now we have official and authentic information concerning the motives and objects of the impending intervention.

The high contracting parties "feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, to *demand* from those authorities more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfillment of the obligations contracted toward 'the combined Powers' by the Republic of Mexico, have agreed to conclude a convention with a view" to their common action for the purposes heretofore and hereafter set forth. Such is, either literally or substantially, the pith of the preamble to the treaty which follows. The primary object, then, of the intervening States, according to said preamble, is to "*demand*" from the Mexican authorities "more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their" respective "subjects," and a "fulfillment of the obligations" due to themselves. Now, intervention to this extent seems so reasonable and fair, that none can find fault with it, nor do we think that the Juarez Government would be so insane as to refuse compliance with these requirements of the allies, if urged *diplomatically*, and ere violence had been resorted to. It is evident, however, from the body of the treaty, that the object avowed in its preamble is neither the *real*, nor the *sole* object of the interventionists. They have no intention of casting anchor in the harbor of Vera Cruz, and remaining inactive there while their Commissioners are journeying to and from the Mexican capital, to state their grievances to the President and to bring back his response. On the contrary, they mean, on arriving, to enter at once on an aggressive course—to seize and occupy all the ports of entry, fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast; and not until they have perpetrated these outrages, and done everything in their power to stir up the Mexican populace to deeds of vengeance, are their Ambassadors to appear in the city of Montezuma to execute their mission of peace!

But though the combined Powers do not purpose practicing much etiquette or ceremony in their dealings with Mexico, they yet pledge themselves not to seek any acquisition of territory, or special advantage at the expense of Mexico, and not to exercise in her internal affairs any influence that might be prejudicial to the civil or political rights of her citizens. Moderate and equitable, however, as this resolution seems, we suspect that its observance will depend far more on the deportment of the Mexicans than on the good faith of the Allies. Should the rabble of the Capital be provoked by the aggressions of the invaders to offer any violence to foreign residents, that declaration of self-denial would not retain much value, or prove a very formidable obstacle to the adoption of a less disinterested and more agreeable policy.

But whatever reason Mexico may have to complain of the brusqueness of the Interventionists, the Washington Government, at least, cannot charge them with want of manners. By the fourth article of the Convention it is provided that a copy of it is to be communicated to the Government of the United States, which is to be invited to become a party thereto, and to the enterprise that gave rise to it. Though the high contracting powers, however, are thus far condescending, they yet cannot afford to give our Executive much time for consideration, but must commence operations the moment their combined armaments are assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, no matter whether the American President shall have assented to the undertaking or not. This haste on the part of the invaders, however, will not greatly disturb the equanimity and good humor of "Old Abe," who no doubt will politely decline the invitation, and leave those *chivalrous* States to the undiminished enjoyment of the *glory* which will accrue to them from the oppression of the feeble and ill-fated Mexico.

The Grand Admiral of Russia and the late Lieut. Maury.—M. F. Maury, late of the Washington Observatory, now, as he styles himself, "Commander C. S. Navy," has been invited by Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, to leave the Virginia "whirlpool" into which he has plunged himself, and take up his residence in Russia, where he can continue in peace his useful occupations. It was certainly thoughtful and generous in the free-hearted Russian sailor to make an effort to rescue from the rebel maelstrom a man who had at least been of some service to navigation; but if he had foreseen that in return for his offer, Maury would have thrown in his teeth seven or eight paragraphs of rebel rigmarole, it is likely that he would have let him go to the bottom without stretching out a helping hand. Maury adroitly falsifies the Virginia record so as to make out a case for secession; and as he doubtless guesses that the Grand Admiral is not posted up in the Richmond debates, he may fancy that by this stroke he has made a convert of the brother of the Emperor to the cause of rebellion. He then goes on to say how the President (whom he does not call, as most rebels do, a gorilla or a baboon) had set at nought the Constitution—he does not say a word about Jeff. Davis and himself having previously trampled it under foot—and how Virginia, in the exercise of her "reserved rights," resumed her "delegated powers." He tells that he was brought up in the school of "State Rights," but does not mention that this did not prevent him from living and fattening on the National Treasury for thirty-five years, or acquiring distinction from the position the nation gave him. He says he has tendered his sword to Virginia, and is now fighting for the principles for which Washington fought. By his "sword" he doubtless means those submarine batteries which he lately sent in pursuit of our blockaders in Chesapeake Bay, and which proved such a wretched failure; and by Washington's principles he must mean the principles of national destruction, Slavery and secession. Maury declines the Admiral's offer, and it is wise in him to do so; for, if he carried his doctrine of secession to Russia, and succeeded in having it reduced to practice there, the mighty Empire of the Northern Bear would speedily be split into a thousand fighting fragments. It is evident that Secessionism has completely obfuscated Maury's brain, and that the "winds and currents" of rebeldom must soon dash him to the bottom of its whirlpool.

The Rebel Plenipotentiaries in Clover.—One would really suppose, to read of the coddling which Mason and Slidell are receiving from the sentimental Mrs. Jellybys of Boston, that they had actually gone in the ambassadorial character which the first-named of those arch traitors prophecied would clothe him when next he visited the "Hub of the Universe." The portals of Fort Warren, it is reported, daily open to receive hampers of good things and tit-bits designed for the precious pair of diplomats *manqués*. Nor are these presents confined to sentimental sympathizers among "the sex," for Mayor Wightman, it seems, has turned caterer to the traitors; and we find in the Boston journals a long schedule of "jars of jelly," "boxes of guava," "4 dozen white pocket handkerchiefs," "packages of cocoa" and other sumptuory supplies of a most dainty character. And what makes it worse is that Mayor Wightman took these articles from a depository of supplies, contributed by the patriotism of ladies of Massachusetts, and designed for sick loyal soldiers! This strange piece of business evokes the following merited rebuke from the Boston *Advertiser*:

> "When Mr. Wightman had taken it into his head that it would be a good thing to pay a few public attentions to the distinguished party at Fort Warren, he sent to the Evans House, of all places in the world, for his supplies. He would have done much better had he levied on his Aldermen and Councilmen, who have been riding in the city's carriages, and drinking the city's wine, and smoking the city's cigars, with little intermission, since the 1st of January.
>
> But, it will be said, this step was necessary to save the prisoners from suffering. Not so—it was not necessary in this city to pervert a public charity in order to obtain linen and hospital delicacies for any case of necessity. But besides that, the Mayor's interference was not wanted in any shape. The United States had its proper officers at the fort, charged with the duty of providing all that was necessary, and furnished with the means of doing so; and they were not only able to do, but also did all that was necessary, although somewhat embarrassed by the constant meddling of busy officials—*a part of whom under Mr. Wightman's directions, as we understand, have been sweeping, garnishing and whitewashing with such superlative vigor, and have made themselves such unmitigated nuisances, that at last, to the great relief of Col. Dimick, peremptory orders have come from Washington to exclude all city officials from the fort.*"

It would be difficult to credit these acts of nauseating flunkyism, were they not thus gravely chronicled. But they are more and worse than pieces of flunkeyism. It is a flagrant insult to the country that while our prisoners in the cities of the South are subjected to every indignity and every discomfort—are allowed to waste in filthy jails, and are shot at if they dare to look through their prison bars—these hoary traitors should be thus feted and petted. It will be time enough, one would suppose, to send along the "pots of guava" and the "jars of jelly," when we hear that our captured men are recipients of like favors.

The Sale of English Goods in France.—The treaty celebrated a year ago, between England and France, took effect on the 1st of October last, and its practical working has been attended with far less excitement, perturbation and disquietude, than might reasonably have been feared. It is known that this convention admits into France, under light duties, nearly all woolens, cotton yarns and tissues, cutlery, carriages, earthenware and provisions, etc., from English ports. As a certain quantity of these goods had been forwarded before they were allowed admittance, and as joint stock companies for the sale of them had been organized beforehand, the very moment the treaty between England and France came in force, the doors of the English stores were thrown open to the public in the cities of Paris, Havre and Marseilles, with the sign of *Merchandises Anglaises* written in front of the house, and the sale commenced.

A letter received from Marseilles, gives a very satisfactory account of the sale of these wares—half of which, says the correspondent, were disposed of during the first three days. The articles which sold the best were hosiery, stationery, papier-maché, perfumery, and provisions—such as cheese, beer, biscuit, sauces and pickels. Carpets did well. Drugget, and cotton and woolen mixtures generally found an active market. Even the sale of ready-made clothing was lively.

The proof of the success of this free-trade experiment is to be found in the fact that those who went there to buy came back and bought again. The English merchants, though vexed by the punctilious and troublesome formalities of the French Custom-house and *Octroi*, are delighted with the results, and declare that the French alliance is now perpetual.

Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Fremont announced at an early hour, yesterday morning, that he would not receive general calls, but some very intimate friends were admitted. George W. Childs, Esq., succeeded in obtaining an interview. Among the late visitors none have been more cordially welcomed than Hon. Horace and Mrs. Greeley.

To-day, Gen. Fremont and family will attend divine service at Dr. Cheever's Church.

The North American's Mails, etc.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The mails per the *North American* were forwarded to New-York by the night train, due in New-York at an early hour on Sunday morning.

The newspaper bag for the Associated Press was sent by Adams Express, and will also reach New-York early on Sunday morning.

New-Jersey.

Return of a Wounded Soldier.—Edward de Granval, who, it will be recollected, was arrested at Annapolis, last Spring, by order of Col. Corcoran, on suspicion of being a spy against the Government, arrived at Hoboken on Friday, on leave of absence, having been wounded in the United States service. Upon examination, after having lain in prison nine weeks, de Granval was honorably acquitted, and immediately afterwards joined an Ohio regiment. At the time of Floyd's attack upon Gauley, on the 1st of November, he received a severe gun-shot wound in the side, from which he is still suffering, and in consequence has obtained leave of absence.

Hon. J. H. Wilkins, whose death in Boston has already been announced, was born in Amherst, N. H., on Dec. 5, 1794, and graduated at Harvard College in 1818. He was a member of the Boston Common Council in 1840, '41, '42, and '43; an Alderman in 1847, '48, and '49, and was afterwards a candidate for Mayor, but failed of an election by a few votes. He has since served as President of the Cochituate Water Board, so that his municipal services extend over a period of twenty years. In 1850 Mr. Wilkins was elected to the State Senate, and was reëlected in 1851. He has since represented Boston in the House of Representatives. He exerted great influence in the Legislature, as well as in other bodies where he served. When the National Bank was chartered in 1853, Mr. Wilkins was with great unanimity chosen its President. He held this position until a short time before his death.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

[illegible] to Colonize the Freed Slaves—[illegible] Location for the Colonies—[illegible] in Congress, &c.

[illegible] Correspondent.

[illegible], Thursday, Dec. 5, 1861.

The recommendation of the President to [illegible]se a foreign territory on which to colonize [illegible] people of color, and the slaves which are [illegible] emancipated by the rebellion of their masters, [illegible]nces the conservative spirit which has ever [illegible] him, and gives the lie to the base falsehoods by which the traitors deluded the Southern [illegible] into an attitude of open hostility to the Government.

But in the actual condition of things, it may be doubted if the country is called upon by a sense of justice to the rebels to incur the expense of a purchase of territory, and a transportation of the [illegible] beyond the limits of the Union. And the question arises, have we not within the Union, and remote from the present loyal population of the [illegible], the greatest abundance of territory suitable, and eminently suitable, for the abode of the [illegible] race? What are the lowlands of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas, together with the whole of Florida and Louisiana, fit for but the home of a negro population? I know that white men may live and labor in these warm and unhealthy districts; but nothing is more certain than that negroes are better adapted to them, and, indeed, eminently suited to them. These lowlands are nor the best portion of the cotton region, and I think it would be found on examination of the statistics of that culture, that much of the largest portion of the cotton crop is grown in the uplands, where white labor is practicable. I will venture to assert that the slaveholders of Texas have taken possession of the very best cotton lands in that State, and that those they have left untouched are for some reason less desirable. If, therefore, it be so important to cultivate cotton with white labor, an idea which seems to be very prevalent, the negroes must be removed. This will not be done immediately, if they are to be sent to remote regions, far beyond the limits of the Union. The most feasible scheme to get the negroes away from the healthy cotton-fields, and from the still more healthy corn, wheat and tobacco fields of the Middle and Northern Slave States, is to invite them to the rice-fields, and the swamps and hummocks of the low country. There is an ample amount of territory in these lowlands belonging to the States, and not to individuals, to support the negro population of the entire South. These swamp lands are inexhaustible in fertility, and they only need to be drained and cleared to become as productive as the valley of the Nile. If the Government desires to invest some millions in colonization here is the proper field for its operations, and by applying its capital to this purpose it will confer the triple benefit upon the country of providing permanent homes for the negroes, separating them from the whites, and at the same time opening up a new source of productive wealth—nay, it will confer still another blessing upon the country, in the substitution of cultivated fields for morasses which now reek with pestilential miasma.

I have heretofore called attention to the fact that the Government has no right to confiscate estates except during the lifetime of the traitor. But the plan of colonization here sketched has nothing to do with the confiscation of individual property, and only proposes to seize that of the rebel States, which it may lawfully do as a means of saddling upon them the cost of the war. If individuals choose to employ the "contrabands" who come into their vicinity, they would be at liberty to do so; and on the other hand, if the vicinity of the "contraband" colony should be found incompatible with the due subordination of their slaves, more's the pity that they ever listened to the voice of the secession syren.

By all means let the proposed colonies be within the present limits of the Union. There will be no difficulty in taking immediate possession of the Florida peninsula, and there is the place to begin the experiment. Due care should be taken to encourage labor, punish vagabondism and punish lawlessness. The dry hummocks in Florida are very fertile, and comparatively healthy. They only require to be cleared of the underbrush.

I observe, with some surprise, that Mr. BERRY the newly-elected Speaker of the Maryland House of Representatives, in his inaugural speech to that body, has not one word to say for the Union. This fact must be regarded as remarkable, if not significant; and it is to be hoped that the anomaly can be explained, without resorting to the inference that the Speaker is indifferent to the fate of the Republic. The people of Maryland are very unfortunate if, after all their struggles, they have failed to secure men of unquestioned loyalty in all the high places of power. The message of Gov. HICKS, and the inaugural speech of Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, the Speaker of the Senate, are all that could be desired. They breathe the spirit of genuine loyalty and love to the Union; but it is, to say the least, an unfortunate omission on the part of Mr. BERRY, that he is entirely silent upon the theme which is nearest to all patriotic hearts.

There is an immense amount or patriotic ardor in Congress, and the feeling among members is general that the war wags on slowly. They but represent popular sentiment in their impatience for great and decisive events; but they have this consolation at least, that though the military movements may be seemingly slow, they are at anyrate safe and sure, and that the cause of the country is daily gaining strength, while that of the rebels is growing more and more desperate. Their enthusiasm is rapidly forsaking them, while the confidence of loyal men is becoming assured that at no distant day the Union will be testored and peace established on a firmer basis than ever. The rebels were better prepared at the outset for war than they are now or ever can be again. They were then full-handed in arms and munitions of war stolen from the Government, or obtained from abroad, but they have no power of recuperation—no means of supplying the wear and tear of time, either by domestic manufactures or by importations. The Government, on the other hand, accepted the war at the moment when its best equipments had been spirited away to the South by perjured traitors—when, in fact, it was never so little prepared for the crisis—when it had neither men, nor money, nor arms. It has now all of these in abundance. It is ten-fold stronger than when the war began, and is just beginning to make its great power felt.

OBSERVER.

Accident on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The train which left here last night for Baltimore and the train from Baltimore came in collision near Gray's Ferry last night about 11 o'clock. The engines and baggage cars were crushed. No passengers were injured, but the track was obstructed so that no train left till 8 o'clock this morning.

Presentation of a Flag to the City of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The marines and tars of the steamer *Hartford* marched to Independence Hall, this morning, to present to the city, a splendid flag, made during the voyage home, which is made of silk, and was purchased in Canton. The flag was raised at noon on Independence Hall, and a salute was fired by the *Hartford* at the Navy-Yard at the same time.

FROM THE AFRICAN COAST.

The Cruise of the Saratoga—Relative Sailing Qualities of the Saratoga and the Portsmouth—A Trip to Elephant Bay—A Run on Shore—Peculiarities of the Coast—Fernando Po, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON BOARD U. S. SHIP SARATOGA,
COAST OF AFRICA, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

My last letter, sent by the *Mohican*, Aug. 12, informed you of the departure, effected or intended, of all of the squadron except ourselves. The *Mohican* sailed on the 13th August, and the *Relief* on the 17th, leaving but ourselves in the harbor. A change has been made in the *Relief's* route home. On the morning of the 15th the ship *Garibaldi*, which was understood to be bound for Fernando Po, arrived at Loando instead, and on board of her as passengers were Capt. CHARLES WILKES and Capt. WM. GLENDY, U. S. N. This ship being very short of bread, the *Relief* was ordered to furnish her with all she could spare, and then stop at Ascension for a new supply. This was done, and on the 17th, as I have stated, she left. We cheered her as she passed, as indeed we had the whole squadron in succession. Two hours after her sailing we ourselves got underway for Fernando Po, with Capts. WILKES and GLENDY on board, Capt. TAYLOR still retaining the command, which he will do until our arrival at Fernando Po. We are now slowly running to northward, with a light fair wind, and hope to arrive by the 27th, on which day the English mail arrives at and departs for Fernando Po.

We are having rare cruising for a sailing ship—south to Elephant Bay, north to Fernando Po within a month—both places beyond the limits of our general cruising ground, for it don't do to send a sailing ship any distance here. The wind is most always ahead. We beat down to Elephant Bay in the teeth of a fresh southerly breeze, and as we "dove into it" congratulated ourselves on the fine time we would have sailing back. But, as usual, as we turned so, did the wind, and we had to beat back over the same ground where one week before, or, in fact, most any time in the whole year, we would have slid along with studdingsails set.

One advantage, though, accrued from our "beat to the southward," for it gave us a chance to clear up all doubts as to the relative sailing qualities of this ship and the *Portsmouth*. The latter has been regarded as one of the crack ships, and when this ship beat her, as she did, badly, some four months since, off the Congo—"it was no test at all—wind aft—any old tub would stand as good chance as a clipper;" "wait 'till we get a chance on the wind." Well, we did wait, and as the *Portsmouth* left Loando with us for the southward, the "chance" presented itself, and the result was that we left her hull down to leeward, and we left her hull down astern. With a light breeze or a strong one, it was all the same thing, and at night it was necessary for us to shorten sail, so as not to lose sight of her—a proceeding that accounts for what puzzled the *Portsmouth*—for, as they afterward admitted, we beat them in the daytime, but at night they always managed to get ahead.

As they left the station without having met us, they can, if any of them see this, understand from it "how it was."

Our trip to Elephant Bay was beneficial to us in various ways. The cool, bracing climate gave us a fresh hold on health—and while the opportunities afforded us by the uninhabited country and fine beach, were taken advantage of to give our men a tolerably thorough course of drill; the companies were taken ashore daily for drill and target practice, and for practice with the howitzer; while whitewashed rocks on the sides of the lofty cliffs that overhung the Bay furnished, until hit after hit knocked them to pieces, fair targets for our great guns.

Our few days at the Bay were busy ones, yet I think that all would have willingly remained longer. The mere being at anchor in so snug a bay is pleasant—far more so is it when the waters around us and the hills ashore furnish amusement for the angler and hunter, while (uncommon thing for Africa) we could tramp all day with no fear of fever.

On the right of the bay, and towering almost over the anchorage, the cliffs rise several hundred feet, almost perpendicularly. Barren they are, and sterile, yet this rather adds to than detracts from their grandeur. Fronting us, a magnificent beach stretches far away to the left, to the base of the northern end of the chain of mountains that inclose, as in a vast amphitheatre, the level land at the foot of the bay.

There are no inhabitants; there never will be permanent ones, for, with every other advantage for a settlement, the neighborhood is destitute of fresh water. A rude hut near the beach, with stakes to dry nets on, marks the spot where once two Frenchmen settled, to catch and dry fish, or to receive and export slaves—rumor has it both ways, either is probable—for slaves we hear can be gotten; fish we know we can. The bay is full of them; mullet, gropers, and rock fish of all kinds, will richly repay an hour's fishing. But, as the first excitement dies off, the fishing is hard work. Ten or fifteen pounds of wet line, with fifteen pounds of dull, heavy fish at the end o it, to be pulled in every few minutes, gets tiring The settlers, whoever and whatever they were, must have obtained their water in boats from Equinine, a little river about six miles off.

The mountains extending in Horseshoe form inclose a large tract of level land, nearly barren, with here and there a quagmire covered with a thick incrustation of salt. At one large one of these I obtained some of the crystals, but not easily, for at first, fancying that it was simply the evaporation of a pool of water left by the sea, on the ebb of some unusually high tide, I struck straight for the centre; but at the third step I went in over knee-deep in thick, black mud—a mud such as ages of action of salt water upon the adjacent sand soil could never have caused. It was a veritable marsh in the midst of a desert. One spring that seems to be always partially filled with brackish water, is a favorable resort—judging from the tracks of thousands of deer and zebra.

Its edge is worn smooth, and from it in every direction well beaten paths extend away over the mountains. It is hard to realize that animals, not men, have formed these hard beaten paths, but close examination shows no footstep but those of the zebra, deer, leopards and jackals. The sailing directions say that "on the hill sides game is plenty." Seduced by the paragraph and by a cool morning, "a southerly wind and a cloudy sky," three of us, armed with Colt and Minié, started out with a firm determination to shoot something from a lion to a tom-tit—"all was to be game that came to our nets." On our way ashore, while yet a long distance off, a moving object was descried on the beach. "There's a deer, Sir, on the sand," sent me forward in the bows, with musket full cocked ready to let drive, but I couldn't see it. "Where?" I asked. "There, Sir, by that little clump of bushes." "It's not a deer at all, Sir, it's a jackal," says one of the men better up in natural history; "Be Jasus, but it's a lion," sung out an excited exile. Still I didn't see it, and began to get very impatient. About this time a little scrap of natural history that I had stowed away—"Animals of the cat family never take to the water unless hard pushed"—was very comforting. As we neared it, another keen-eyed Matiler discovered the true nature of the animal: "Lion be blowed, it's a fox; d'ye mind his bushy tail?" Just then our intended prey, startled by the approach of the boat, revealed its true character by taking wing and soaring away from us—it was a buzzard! The stretch of imagination could have gone no further; aided, perhaps, by a rising mist along the water's edge, a turkey-buzzard had become a very Proteus. Verily, the "power of imagination is strong." After landing we struck directly back for the foot of the mountains, then skirted their base, back to the sea. The country was desolate; plenty of tracks showed where game had been, but no living thing did we see but small birds, and a few rabbits that, starting from cover while yet we were far distant, ran off toward and up the mountains, faster than I ever before saw any animal get over the ground. We took advantage of each such occasion to empty our gun-barrels, with about as much success as we would have had had we fired at a "will of the wisp." I came to the conclusion that it required pretty good shooting to kill a running rabbit at a hundred yards with a single ball. Not a zebra could we find, although fresh tracks showed that they had visited the salt spring the preceding night. Undoubtedly they are to be found in day time in a little valley, some eight miles off, where the Equinina River furnishes on its banks good pasturage.

That they do come at night is evident, not only from their fresh tracks, but from our hearing them from the ship. Their bray resembles that of the ass, and almost nightly we heard it plainly mingled with the cries of the jackal. Were it not that the sanatory regulations of the squadron prohibit our being on shore after sundown, I have no doubt that a night's stalking near the spring would well repay the trouble. However, at night we couldn't go to the spring, and—so we didn't get any zebras. On our tramp we crossed the beds of several water courses—now dried up; they were from two to four feet deep and from ten to twenty wide. The soil on their surface was cracked, and curled an inch deep, by the hot sun closely following the rains, into millions of fragments resembling tiles. The surrounding country is not entirely destitute of vegetation—here and there a stunted crab or withered acacia bush did not enliven the scenery, but made it more dull by the contrast. About 3 P. M. the sun came from behind the cloud curtain, and tramping became uncomfortable, so we returned to the ship, empty handed, returning the usual answer, "left it on the hills," to the usual provoking question to the unsuccessful hunter, "Where is your game?"

Above [illegible] Elephant Bay is another Bay—into which a small river empties. Here is a small Portugese settlement called Equmina—ostensibly the inhabitants cultivate plantations to supply the market of Benguela, in reality it is no doubt a station to receive and export slaves. I visited it. The principal man, a fine-looking Portuguese—apparently a man of some literary pretensions (for in his house was a fine library,) including among other works, those of SCOTT, and some of COOPER'S (in Portuguese)—received us civilly but coolly. We were a rather large party. He made no objection to our wandering over the grounds; but seemed to be ill at ease. In the plantation were growing cabbages, beets, corn, &c., &c., while scattered about were flowers that I little expected to see in Africa—such as roses and violets; a peach tree in full bloom, and strawberries in leaf—alongside of banana and orange trees—gave promise of the luxuries of two zones. In answer to all our requests to buy vegetables, &c., the proprietor replied either that he did not have any, or if, as in case of fowls and cabbages that we saw, he charged an enormous price, so as to prevent our buying—$1 each for fowls, &c. Evidently he had no desire to make the place a desirable one for a man-of-war to stop at. We were unwelcome guests.

The *Saratoga* cruised off the place, out of sight of land for some days, before starting to Loando; but saw nothing. On the 5th we headed for Loando, where we arrived on the 9th, just in time to say good bye to our friends in the other ships, and help swell the cheers that greeted each, as one after another they left for home.

FERNANDO PO, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

The *Saratoga* arrived here on the 25th, after a fair passage from Loando.

To our surprise we found no *San Jacinto* here, and our first information from shore lead us to understand that she had sailed for home. Capts. WILKES and TAYLOR made preparations to take passage on the mail steamer due on the 27th, but the arrival of the *San Jacinto* on the 27th, a few hours in advance of the mail, rendered that unnecessary. Capt. WILKES at once took command. She had been to the southward to, if possible, meet us. Capt. TAYLOR left us to-day, having given over the ship to Capt. GLENDY on the 26th.

That Capt. TAYLOR carries with him the good wishes of all who have been under his command was evident from the hearty cheers that saluted him as he left.

The mail brought us news up to July 11. I make it a rule not to be led into writing about affairs at home, as there are abler pens on the spot to write all, and more than is necessary. Yet I cannot permit one item to pass in silence. A friend sent to me, in a letter, a scrap, cut (I should judge by the type,) from the TIMES, giving an account of Lieut. TYLER'S conduct and arrest. Mr. TYLER states that several of us are "strong Secessionists." That statement is false. To any one who knows Mr. TYLER, it is unnecessary to contradict any of his assertions—they are to be treated like their author—with contempt; but to those who are not so unfortunate, his statements might carry some weight. Undoubtedly he did "play sick." We all suspected that, and twice he was turned off from the list; but his strong assertions of pains in the head could not be gainsayed; and for the whole cruise he managed to avoid all duty.

Mr. TYLER barely escaped with his commission from this station. For scandalous conduct on board the *San Jacinto*, he would have been tried upon the arrival of this ship at Loando, but the capture of the *Nightingale* gave him the opportunity of going home, and he was sent—it not being known on board this ship that the Court was awaiting him. Consideration for his father, who had always been esteemed an upright, honorable man, was all that has saved Lieut. TYLER for a long time.

This letter, although anonymous, need not be kept so entirely, and you are at liberty to furnish Mr. T., if he desires it, with my name.

FRIDAY, Aug. 30.

The *San Jacinto* sails to-morrow for New-York, stopping at Monrovia to land the Kroomen, and St. Vincent for coal.

We sail to-morrow for Prince's Island, thence to St. Helena. We are in great doubts as to when and where we will get our next mail. And it is a serious matter, too, for us, so far removed from our world at home to lose our monthly mails. The steamers of the Squadron have taken turns cruising to the northward about mail time, stopping here for it, and then bringing it to Loando. Now we must trust to the English man-of-war steamers.

I shall write again from St. Helena, for which place I am heartily glad we start soon, for the rains are beginning here, and the weather is getting decidedly unpleasant. We are fortunate enough, though, to have a healthy ship. Yours, Y. A.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE DENSE FOG.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a dense fog settled over the City and harbor, impeding the movements of vessels to a considerable extent. The ferry-boats plying between here and Brooklyn made very slow time, and used every precaution to prevent accidents by ringing bells and sounding whistles. The same is true of the Jersey City ferry-boats. The boats running to Staten Island discontinued their trips for several hours. The Albany and Troy boats did not reach their piers till long after the time due. The *City of New-York*—one of the Sound steamers—arrived at her pier about 1 o'clock, having been delayed over seven hours. The other Boston steamers did not come in till late in the afternoon. The Eastern boats came in several hours behind time. The *City of Boston*, of the Norwich line, was compelled to anchor off Hampton until 11 A. M. She then resumed her trip, reaching her pier at 1 P. M. While coming down the East River she ran into a canal barge, causing it to sink within a short time. The name of the barge could not be ascertained. When endeavoring to enter her slip at the foot of Vestry-street, the steamer struck the bulkhead of the pier, damaging her to a considerable extent. The steamer *Commonwealth*, of the Stonington line, was detained off Port Morris during the fog, and arrived at 3 P. M. The steamer *Metropolis*, of the Fall River line, anchored off College Point until it cleared. She arrived at 2½ P. M. The steamer *Petrel*, of the Providence line, arrived about 1 P. M. The steamship *Chesapeake*, for Portland, and many outward bound vessels ready for sea, are detained by the weather. The British steamship *City of Manchester*, for Liverpool, left her pier about 3½ P. M., and proceeded down the Bay, but probably anchored at Quarantine. A collision occurred at 1 o'clock P. M., between the Brooklyn ferry-boat *Montague* and a schooner, which was lying at anchor a short distance from the slip. The *Montague* had one of her cabins stove in, while the schooner escaped with only the loss of her bowsprit. It is believed that none of the passengers were injured, although they were all greatly frightened. The fog lifted about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but come on again more dense than ever at 4 o'clock, and had not lifted at a late hour last night.

CHANGES AMONG THE POLICE.—*Appointments.*—Alexander McIlthargy to be patrolman of the Eleventh Precinct; Wm. H. Aldis, Sergeant of the Twenty-second; Crandall H. Squires to the Fourth; Stephen T. Gregory to the Fifteenth, and George Forrest, of Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn.

Resignations.—Cap. Wm. H. Aldis, of the Thirtieth; Silas Foster, of the Ninth; Isaac Morrell, of the First, Brooklyn; Samuel Hyatt, of the Twenty-third, New-York; Andrew Kurtz, of the First; Martin Van Buren, of the Fifth; and Jacob H. Ward, of the Third Precinct.

Dismissals.—Dennis McGuire and James McDonald, of the Fourth.

Promotions.—Jacob Warlow, late Sergeant of the Twentieth Precinct, has been made Captain of the First; Ferdinand Van Hagen, late Roundsman of the Broadway Squad, has been made Sergeant of the Twentieth, and Cornelius Burdick has been made Roundsman on the Broadway Squad.

LETTER FROM COL. BROWN.—The Secretary of the American Tract Society has just received the following letter from Col. HARVEY BROWN, of Fort Pickens, under date of Nov. 15, the last mail received from that point:

MY DEAR SIR: I received by the last steamer a bundle of books and tracts, the kind contribution of CORNELIUS BAKER, Esq., and of your Society, for which I beg you to accept my warmest thanks. I have had them equally distributed among the companies of my command. I have no doubt but they will be profitably read by many of the soldiers. It is sowing good seed, and by faith we may hope that some will fall on good ground.

CORONER'S INQUESTS—DEATHS FROM BURNING.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner JACKMAN, at No. 453 Fifth-street, upon the body of SOPHIA SCHMIDT, aged 25 years, who died from burns received by the accidental upsetting of a fluid-lamp. The deceased was a native of Germany.... The same Coroner held an inquest, at No. 113 West Twenty-seventh street, upon the body of a colored boy, named RUHAM H. MOLLISTER, aged four years, who died from burns received by his clothes taking fire while playing with a lighted candle.... Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body of a child, about one year old, named MARY A. HULL, whose parents reside at No. 25 Grove-street. The verdict was, "Death from accidental suffocation on the night of the 6th inst."

THE NEW HARBOR POLICE STATION.—The Police Steamboat (which is to be a floating Station-house) will be ready for service during the present week. The Commissioners have determined to call the tug *Police Boat No.* 1. The whole cost of the boat, and the fitting up, will not exceed the Supervisors' estimate, $17,000. Very comfortable berths, and a mess-room, for about twenty men, have been provided. It is calculated that the expenses of the Harbor Police will be less under this arrangement than when the Station-house was sustained on shore, inasmuch as fewer men will be required, and the rent will be less.

THE FIRE IN MURRAY-STREET.—The following are the insurances upon the property in the building No. 40 Murray-street, where the fire occurred on Thursday night: The first floor was occupied by JAS. CASEY; damaged about $600. He was insured for $11,000 in the Columbia, Relief and Williamsburgh City Insurance Companies. Mr. VAN DEUSEN was insured for $10,000 in the Charter Oak and a Company in Boston. Mr. L. HENRY, who occupied the third floor, was insured for $8,000 in the Brooklyn, St. Nicholas, Hamilton and Relief Insurance Companies. The total loss is believed to have been about $30,000.

THE LADIES' UNION AID FAIR.—The Ladies' Union Aid Association desire to notify the public that, owing to unavoidable delays in the completion of Mr. STEWART'S new building in time for their use, they have secured the New-York Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway, for holding their Great Fair, the expenses of which are kindly defrayed by Mr. A. T. STEWART. The Fair will be open on Friday evening, Dec. 13.

DOWN SOUTH IN SECESSION TIMES.—Mr. FRANK WOOD, who was in Charleston during last Winter, and who has prepared a lecture entitled "Down South in Secession Times," has already received several invitations to deliver it. Mr. WOOD is in possession of many facts relative to the secession conspiracy that will give to his lecture a unique interest.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Dec. 6, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 29	135	136	271
Admitted to Dec. 6	34	45	79
Discharged, cured or relieved	24	45	69
Died	3	3	6
Remaining at date	142	133	275

Males, 246; females, 29.

LIBERAL DONATIONS.—The American Tract Society has just received two donations of $1,000 each. One of these was anonymous, "for printing tracts and small books for the use of the army and navy of the United States;" the other from a long-tried friend, one-half for the army and navy, and the other half for the general purposes of the Society.

FIRE IN ELEVENTH-AVENUE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a small frame building, belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company, in Eleventh-avenue, near Fifty-second-street. The structure was entirely destroyed. Damage about $100. No insurance.

Board of Canvassers.

The Board met yesterday, and proceeded with the canvass of the Fifteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-first Ward.

Alderman FARLEY asked that—in accordance with the resolution adopted Thursday—the Sergeant-at-Arms procure a room for the purpose of enabling the Canvassers of the First Election District, Nineteenth Ward, to canvass the vote for Alderman in that district, they having been prevented from canvassing the vote on the night of election.

On motion, Messrs. Cornell, Chipp and Allen were appointed on the Committee to superintend the Canvassers.

The following is the official canvass of the Twenty-first Ward:

OFFICIAL VOTE—TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Districts.	Wood.	Opdyke.	Gunther.
1	82	129	79
2	143	81	63
3	168	117	57
4	172	113	87
5	135	102	105
6	75	73	61
7	68	47	111
8	48	112	72
9	70	140	62
10	86	208	88
11	65	217	81
12	60	190	64
13	52	260	81
14	59	242	69
Total	1,283	2,031	1,080

This gives OPDYKE six votes more, WOOD two more, and GUNTHER one less than the Associated Press returns.

The returns for the Fourteenth Election District, Seventeenth ward, on the Mayoralty vote, read "Hond. Fernand Wood," "Christian G. Gunter," and "George S. Opide." The evident intention of the votes being manifest, the votes were ordered counted for Messrs. WOOD, OPDYKE and GUNTHER. A discrepancy in the figures, however, caused the Ward Canvassers to be sent for.

The Committee on inspecting the canvass of the First Election District, Nineteenth Ward, reported the result. The returns were properly sealed and delivered.

At the afternoon session, the Board canvassed fourteen districts of the Eleventh Ward, but did not complete the canvass of that or any other ward.

There were no material discrepancies in the canvass of the vote for Mayor.

The Board meets at 11 o'clock, Monday morning.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Fair of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association.

The proceeds of this Fair, which was opened on Friday night, at the Academy of Music, are to be devoted to the support of the Home for Destitute Children, recently completed, on Butler and Baltic streets. The site is commanding and eligible, comprising eight lots. About the time of their last Fair a few friends, deeply interested in the cause of succoring the worse than orphaned children from their surroundings of vice, contributed ten thousand dollars toward the erection of the building, and judging from the support which their annual display of useful and fancy articles received from liberal purchasers, it is believed that the enlarging of their sphere of enterprise will be accompanied with corresponding encouragement. There are in Brooklyn, as well as on this side the water, multitudes of little ones, dragging out a half-way existence in crowded lanes and hovels, whose condition precludes their admission, at once, into our public schools. It is for the benefit of such that Industrial Schools are established, and here in Brooklyn is a large and cheerful "Home," which shall be a temporary refuge for all who will accept its guardian influence. It will be thoroughly dry, and prepared to receive occupants, early in the ensuing year.

The Academy was thrown open in all its departments, and partially lighted throughout, so that the visitors had an additional pleasure in the spacious promenades and in exploring the dim mysterious appertainings of the stage and auditorium.

In the brilliantly illuminated concert hall one hundred and seventy-four children sang several appropriate choruses, and the efforts of one little girl elicited the praise of all listeners. She was, apparently, not over 12 years of age, and sang alone, with a voice of remarkable richness and power, "The Star-spangled Banner," holding the while a handsome specimen of the beloved emblem beside her, its silken folds falling protectingly above her youthful form. She is a poor child, but her voice will be a mine of wealth to her if it ever falls upon the ear of such auditors as rescued JENNY LIND and CATHARINE HAYES from obscurity.

Two noticeable features of the fair were, first, a table exclusively devoted to the sale of soldiers' garments, home-made, and of the richest and best material. Patrons bought them for the soldiers, returning them as soon as received, so that they may all go together in a box that is being made up for the "Ladies' Union Aid Society of St. Louis."

The second article that arrested the attention was the traditional *shoe*, occupied by the old lady that "had so many children she didn't know what to do." It is a curiosity of workmanship, and was sent by a friendly hand from the Palmetto State.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair, assisted by WM. B. CROSBY, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, and JAMES LENOX, Esq.

Rev. Dr. WATERBURY read the 11th chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer.

Two new auxiliaries were recognized, both in Indiana.

Communications were received from agents, reporting their labors, especially among the soldiers in Western Virginia, Indiana, and from Mr. ROBERTS, agent in Oregon, in regard to the work in his field; from Rev. J. W. PRETTYMAN, M. D., in Bulgaria, giving an account of the distribution of the Scriptures in that country, and the mode of colportage; from Rev. DAVID TRUMBULL, Valparaiso, Chili, stating the encouraging labors of two colporteurs of the Valparaiso Bible Society; from Rev. ISAAC G. BLISS, Constantinople, giving an account of his visit to the Black Sea and Erzeroom, and the favorable change of feeling there toward Christianity and the Bible; from Rev. Dr. REVEL FLORENCE, in regard to preparing the stereotype plates of the Italian Bible, the spread of the Scriptures in Italy, and asking grant of funds; from MANUEL FUSTER, Marseilles, asking books in the Spanish language for distribution in Spain; and from Rev. PABLO SANCHEZ, Gibraltar, in regard to our supplying Mr. FUSTER, with commendations of his work, and asking books for distribution for himself.

Grants were made to MANUEL FUSTER, books in Spanish; Spanish Bibles for distribution in Venezuela; to Mr. PIERSON, books in several languages, for captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; and over eleven thousand (11,000) volumes in English and German, for distribution among soldiers in various parts of the country, and for colored persons at Fortress Monroe, Hilton Head and Port Royal. These books are granted, some to auxiliary societies, some to agents, and some to chaplains in the army, or other responsible parties. These grants are in addition to what the various auxiliaries do on their own account.

The Beautiful Mirrors, Cornices and Portrait Frames, made by us for
COUNT RAMIREZ,
Of Cuba, will remain on exhibition at our store for a few days.
WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
(Late Kimball, Whittemore & Co.,)
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, army, navy and traveling shirts, knit wool jackets, as also a complete variety of fine shirts, collars, hosiery, gloves, scarfs, ties, &c., at retail, by SILLECK & CO.,
corner of Fulton and William sts.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

DIED.

THRESHER.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, after a lingering illness, MINARD S. THRESHER, Sr., aged 69 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 138 West 16th-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 6, CORNELIUS H. CORNELL, Sr., aged 51 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Putnam Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 153 Forsyth-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock precisely, without further notice. The remains will be interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FANNING.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS FANNING, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, 8th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 78 2d-av., without further invitation.

HOGAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, ROBERT HOGAN, M. D., aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock.

CARD.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness of four months, ISABELLA, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Isaac and Sybil Card, aged 22 years, 5 months and 25 days.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

SPOONER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 6, AUGUSTUS W. O. SPOONER, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 357, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, from St. Mary's Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle.

SECORD.—In Westchester, on Friday morning, Dec. 6, THOMAS SECORD in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Eastchester, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 633.—Dec. 7, 1861.
38, 75, 41, 68, 15, 61, 63, 55, 44, 19, 51, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 634.—Dec. 7, 1861.
15, 22, 11, 26, 34, 23, 3, 21, 69, 37, 56, 73.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, CONDUCTED by the Spanish Government. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ESTABLISHED 1829.
LORIN BROOKS & SON,
434 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.,
Fine Winter Boots and Shoes,
Military (Riding and Marching,) Boots.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities, never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.
MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 186
Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.
I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT,
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.

LECTURE TO LADIES.—MRS. E. K. ROBERTS, Physician, will repeat her free lecture, exclusively to ladies, on MONDAY, Dec. 9, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., at 2 o'clock. The regular series will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock.
Tickets to a course of Three, 50 cents, to be obtained of Mrs. R. Single tickets, 25 cents.
Special attention paid to all diseases of women and children.
Persons afflicted with chronic complaints accommodated and treated at her own residence.
Ladies not housekeeping can find a home, with the best of nursing, care and attention, during confinement.
Advice by letter, $1.
Office hours from 10 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations free.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, should embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT.

This regiment has been accepted by the War Department, and one-half of it is now at Hilton Head, S. C.; the balance to go within three weeks at the furthest.

Privates in this regiment are to be paid
($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received to complete the regiment.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

The families of the soldiers are cared for by the authorities.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.
P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. PAULDING, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

RECRUITS WANTED.

Thirty able-bodied men wanted to join the THIRD REGIMENT EXCELSIOR BRIGADE. Col. NELSON TAYLOR.

This regiment, now one of the best at the seat of war, need a few more men to complete the number required.

Recruits will be subsisted and put into quarters immediately, and sent on to Washington twice a week.

Pay commences on signing the roll. Men are uniformed as soon as mustered.

Forty cents extra pay per day will be allowed each man when working at mechanical business; and

One Hundred Dollars Bounty given on being honorably discharged.

Apply to the recruiting tent in the Park, or to
LIEUT. PENNOCK, No. 680 Broadway.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Seamen, ordinary seamen, boatmen and others wanted for the United States Marine Artillery. W. A. Howard, Colonel Commanding. Pay $20 per month and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Also, a great inducement in the shape of Prize Money. Seamen and others joining the U. S. M. A. will find it greatly to their advantage as the complete outfits are furnished them free of all expense. Those having families can leave allotment tickets for any member thereof. Apply to M. O'MALLEY, No. 73 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts, New-York.

OFFICERS AND MEN WANTED.—HAVING the authority to bring a first-class Infantry Regiment into the field, and being desirous to get to the seat of war as soon as possible, gentlemen desirous of joining a first-class regiment will do well to apply at once. The authority is in writing, and not limited as to time. Apply at No. 1 Waverley-place, corner of Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY.—WANTED, AN EXCELLENT teacher of drill—one who is a batchelor, and who likes to reside in the school. Apply immediately, at the Staten Island Military Institute, Chesnut Grove, five minutes from Vanderbilt's Landing, Pier No. 2. Six cents fare.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE, CURIOUS AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

The subscriber has just received from Europe, and now offers for sale at very low prices, a vast assortment of Books, both new and old.

Among them are fine works of the Latin and Greek Fathers, Classics, Theology, Fine Arts, Poetry, Drama, French and Italian Classics, Bibliography, Antiquaries, Biography, Heraldry, History, Languages, Voyages and Travels, Natural History, Books of Engravings, Picture Galleries, &c. Also, a very large assortment of English Law Books.

Catalogues of the same will be issued from time to time, and sent to any address gratis on application to
T. W. REEVE, Importer of Books,
No. 138 Fulton-st., up stairs,
Between Nassau and Broadway, New-York City.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

TO ASTHMATICS.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.'S ASTHMATIC PASTILLES give instant relief. They are to cure and obviate the necessity of taking medicine. May be used by children or adults with equal success. For sale by Hegeman & Co., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.; J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, and by all wholesale and retail druggists.

MAISON DOREE.
Families and parties supplied with everything necessary for
HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT.
F. MARTINEZ.
RESTAURANT NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST.

ARMY WOOLEN MITTENS.
Patterns and directions for making ARMY WOOLEN MITTENS FROM REMNANTS OF CLOTH, furnished free on application at the office of
WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE,
No. 508 BROADWAY.

LADIES' FINE GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS.
New and elegant patterns, for sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

UNFERMENTED BREAD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM ALL HURTFUL SUBSTANCES.

The undersigned are prepared to furnish to the citizens of New-York, Brooklyn and vicinity, this very superior bread, in quantities as desired. This bread, which has become so deservedly popular both in England and this country, is highly recommended by eminent physicians and chemists for its palatableness, purity and wholesomeness. No impure substance is mingled with it, being composed purely of superfine flour, water and a little common salt. No hand touches the dough or ingredients till baked and ready for delivery.
JAMES A. REQUA,
exclusive manufacturer for the district in New-York below 14th-st. Manufactory, Lafayette-place, corner of 4th st.
DUNCOMBE & CO.,
exclusive manufacturers for the district in New-York between 14th and 34th sts. Manufactory, No. 111 East 14th st., corner of 3d-av.
REQUA & PLUMB,
exclusive manufacturers for Brooklyn and Kings County. Manufactory, Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 11 CENTS.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East [illegible]-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 7, 1861.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg..	90	50	N. Y. Cen. R...opg	77¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, '68 Cou..	97	350	do	78
15,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou..	82¾	250	do	77⅞
10,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Cou..	83	200	do....s15	77⅞
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '77..	82⅛	100	do....b10	77⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42⅛	100	do....b60	78
5,000	do	42⅝	350	Erie Railway	31⅜
2,000	do	42¾	500	do	31½
8,000	do	43	100	do....b10	31½
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s....	60	350	do....b30	31½
2,000	Mo. State 6s......	40	50	do	31⅝
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H.		100	Harlem R. Pref....	29¼
	& St. Jo. R.	48	50	do	29⅞
3,000	Cal. St. 7s	81½	100	do	30
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	105	100	Erie Railway Pref..	53
1,000	Har. R. 3d m. b...	73	50	do....b30	52⅞
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds..	87½	25	Hud Riv. R.	37
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	38½	50	do	37½
4,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st m.	99	150	Mich. Cen. Railroad	48½
1,000	G. & C. 1st m.'62.	100	50	do....s8	48½
500	Lac & West. 1st mtg	96	200	do	48¾
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d mtg	30	50	do....s3	48⅝
40	Merchants' Bank...	82	350	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17½
100	Pacific M. S. Co. s30	85	250	do....b30	17¾
118	do	85	110	Panama Railroad...	111
300	do....b30..	85¾	50	do	111½
15	do	85¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	16½
170	do	86	100	do	16
200	do....s10	86	33	Gal. & Chic. R.	70½
100	do....s30	85¾	100	do	70¾
300	do....b30	86⅛	100	do....s10	70⅝
50	do	86¼	100	Clev. & Tol. R.....	32½
50	do	86	600	do	32¾
100	do....b10	86	200	do....s10	32⅝
365	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R..	53	100	do....b10	32⅝
33	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R	19	150	Harlem Railroad...	12

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Cou.	92⅞	100	N. Y. Central R. s60	78
10,000	do	93	400	do	78¼
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	83	100	do....b30	78¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, '62 Cou..	99½	50	do	78⅛
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '76..	82	15	Erie Railway.....	31½
2,000	Cal. St. 7s..	82	50	Mich. Cen. R.	48⅞
21,000	Bklyn C. W. L..	97	200	do	49
40	Rome & W. R.....	41½	250	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	17¾
150	Pac. M. S. Co..	87	100	Panama R.....s60	111
50	do....b30	87	50	Gal. & Chic. R......	70⅞
50	do....b30	86¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R..s30	32¾
100	do....s10	86⅝	350	do	32⅞
100	do....s30	86⅝	200	do....b30	33
300	do	86½	50	Chic. & Rock I. R..	53
7	do	86¾			

Saturday, Dec. 7—P. M.

The Stock market was strong, to-day, at an advance of ½@1 ℔ cent. on the speculative list on Friday's sales. The news in the morning papers, both European and Southern, was favorably interpreted by the Street, and, in addition to this influence, the scarcity of supply in the leading Railway Stock, New-York Central, contributed to the advance. The price opened 77¾@78, as against 77⅛@½ yesterday morning, and soon after advanced to 78¼ ℔ cent., finally closing 78⅛@78¼ ℔ cent. This stock, in its upward course, imparted firmness to Erie, Erie Preferred and several of the Western Roads, and the whole market in the afternoon presented a decidedly firm appearance—the more remarkable as being on the eve of important political advices from England. The following were about the last rates. The Tennessee 6 ℔ cents. were advanced 1@1½ ℔ cent. on the advices of the counter-revolution in the eastern part of the State:

Central	78⅛	Michigan Central	49
Erie	31⅝	Illinois Central	60½
Erie Preferred	53	Missouris	40¼
Rock Island	53	Tennessees	43
Toledo	32⅞	Pacific	86½
Michigan Southern	17¾	Panama	111½
Mich. Guaranteed	38¼	U. S. 6s, 1881	93

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	80	American Exchange	80
Mechanics'	91	Chatham	60
America	97	Bank of N. America	80
City	104	Hanover	68
Phenix	90	Metropolitan	88
Chemical	400	Market	83
Fulton	115½	Nassau	81
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	66
National	85	Marine	85
Commerce	80½	Park	96
Mercantile	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	M. S. 7 ℔ c. ass. bds	59
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	N. Ind. firsts	82
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	100½	N. I. Gosh. L., '68	77
Erie firsts, '68	102½	Pac. R. guar. by Mo	36
Erie seconds, ext. '64	101	Ill Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	87½
Erie thirds, '83	85	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℔ c.	65
Erie fourths, 80	72½	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ℔ c., '70	29
Erie fifths, '88	67	L. C. & Mil. L. G. bds	11
Buff., N.Y. & Erie firsts	70	Chi. & N. W. s. f	80½
Hudson firsts, '69	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	38¼
Hudson thirds, '75	76	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson con., '67	68½	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	96	Chi. & R. I. firsts	93¼
Harlem thirds, '68	73	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	90½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	92½
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ℔ c., '82	92	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	76
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c	93½		

Annexed is the statement of the Illinois Central Railroad for November:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold..	6,752.20	for	$94,910 04
Acres interest fund lands sold.	289.56	for	3,090 24
Acres free lands sold	2,263.01	for	33,633 08
Total sales during the month of November, 1861	9,304.85	for	$131,638 36
To which add town lot sales....			499 70
Total			$132,133 06
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861...	94,962.19	for	$1,432,683 67
Sold previously (net sales)...	1,245,930.80	for	17,448,534 52
Total	1,440,892.99	for	$18,881,218 19
Construction bonds canceled previous to Nov. 30			$2,011,000 00
Collections in November on construction bond account			54,500 00
Collection in November for free land and interest account			34,168 77
Total collections in November, 1861			2,099,668 77

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	72.513 90
Receipts from freight	149,051 75
Receipts from mails	6,358 34
Receipts from rent of road	5,333 33
Receipts from other sources	2,626 50
Total receipts in the month of Nov., 1861.	$235,883 82
Total receipts in the month of Nov., 1860.	243,163 64
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1861	2,609,008 60
Total receipts in corresponding period of 1860	2,439,652 72

Original land grant 2,595,000 acres—railway, 706 miles of main track, and 93 miles of sidings—113 engines—2,456 cars—funded debt $15,461,740.

	1856.	1857.	1858
Traffic	$2,434,587 59	$2,293,964 57	$1,976,588 52
Work'g expen's.	1444 546 19	1,791,231 14	1,419,954 80
Balance	$990,332 40	$502,733 43	$556,623 73
		1859.	1860.
Traffic		$2,114,448 98	$2,721,590 94
Working expenses		1,489,579 52	1,693,403 30
Balance		$624,869 46	$1,028,187 64

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $611,318, including $26,557 for Treasury Notes and $108,000 for Customs; Payments, $2,021,784 including redeemed 6 ℔ cent. notes. Balance this afternoon, $6,668,370.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 7, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes, 16,411 bbls. Flour, 66,940 bushels Wheat, 49,748 bushels Corn, 1,428 bushels Rye, 12,820 bushels Barley, 19,935 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 4,828 packages Provisions, 925 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 42 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 449 bbls., including 278 bbls. Pots and 171 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—A moderate inquiry prevails for Western Yellow, at 32c.@33c. ℔ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand from the trade is quite limited; supplies on hand are generally fair for the season; prices, however, of desirable styles of work, especially such as are wanted for army use, are well supported. In Boston, business has been quiet during the week. The Boston *Shipping List*, of this morning, says: "All desirable and seasonable work sustains full prices and is held firm, with a small stock. Orders continue to come forward from the West, and there is evidently no surplus of goods in that section; and from the New-England and Provincial trade there is still a fair inquiry. Grain work has been sought for, but as manufacturers are now turning it out, supplies are on the increase, and the demand is likely to be soon filled. Some manufacturers are still busy on army contracts, but, with the exception of Grain work, are turning out very few goods for general trade. The Spring trade will not commence until about the middle of January, and there is likely to be very little preparation much before that time. If the Union Army moves onward in the meantime, and opens markets South and Southwest to our trade, the Spring trade will evidently be all our manufacturers could desire, as the stock of goods is evidently exhausted in all places now in possession of the rebels. No shipments to California from this port or New-York the past week. There is a fair inquiry for that market. The quantity cleared at the Custom-house has been as follows:—

	1861.	1860.
For the week cases	368	1,879
Since January 1	83,189	186,389
Total	83,557	188,268

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for Rio, of which 3,600 bags have been disposed of since our last, at 16¼c.@18c. ℔ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—The demand continues fair for desirable lots, and prices are steadily advancing. The stock has been reduced very materially. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,000 bales. Middlings are now quoted at 31c.@31½c. ℔ ℔.,—some holders asking even higher rates.

COAL—Has been less freely purchased since our last; 600 tons foreign have been disposed of, including, according to Mr. Olney, 200 tons Scotch Parrott, at $3 70; 161 tons Halliburton House Cannel, $7 25; 75 tons Parrott House, $6 25; 196 tons New-Pelton Main, $5; 132 tons Peasley Cross Gas, $6 12½; and 45 tons Peasley Cross House, ex. yard, $8 25, cash.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in lively demand, at 22½c.@23¼c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds are quiet, yet firm.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand is somewhat brisker, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and in view of the reduced arrivals holders are less eager to sell. Prices are tending upward. The decline in freights tends to encourage shippers to buy freely. The reported sales since our last have been 21,500 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 40@$5 55; inferior to choice extra State at $5 65@$5 90, mainly at $5 70@$5 75; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, very inferior to choice, at $5 40@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 65@$6 30; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 70@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 @80 $5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 45	@$5 55
Extra State	5 65	@ 5 90
Superfine Western	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 65	@ 6 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70	@ 6 40
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 6 75
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@ 6 00
Extra Genessee	6 05	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 05	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at full prices; sales 1,950 bbls., at $5 65@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6 20@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is salable and buoyant, including superfine at $5 45 @$5 50; extra at $5 70@$6 75, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,200 bbls. Rye Flour attracts more attention at $3 10@$4 50 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, part for shipment, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand for shipments, at buoyant prices. The receipts since our last have been light. The reported sales reach 241,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 40@$1 43; Canada Club at $1 29@$1 30; White Western, $1 37@$1 45; Amber do. at $1 38@$1 40; Red Western, inferior to prime, (Winter,) at $1 32@$1 37; Amber Wisconsin and Iowa, $1 30@$1 31; Milwaukee Club, poor to choice, at $1 26@$1 29½; Racine Spring, poor to choice, at $1 25@$1 27; Chicago Spring, unsound to very choice, at $1 20@$1 26; Red State, at $1 26@$1 33, ℔ bushel. Corn is in good demand at rising prices; sales 138,000 bushels at 63c.@65c. for poor to strictly Prime Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 64c.@65c. for sound; 65c. for do., in store; 66c. @67c. for Western Yellow, and 70c.@71c. for Western White, ℔ bushel. Oats continue plenty and heavy, including Canadian, at 44c.@45c.; Western at 44½c. @45½c., and State at 45c.@45½c., afloat, ℔ bushel. Rye is more active at 84c.@86c. ℔ bushel; sales 10,800 bush. Barley is in request and is firm; sales 3,700 bushels, including Canada at 78c.@80c., and State at 75c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is more sought after to-day, at 65c.@70c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—The receipts have been somewhat heavier; the demand has been moderate; prices have favored buyers slightly. The week's business in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. review thus: "*Dry Hides*—A fair demand has prevailed from the trade during the week at lower rates, and importers manifesting more willingness to make concessions, sales to a moderate extent have been effected. Of 8,700 Dry California arrived this week per *Twilight*, most have been taken by the trade. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Domestic Slaughters are in limited demand only, and prices are unsettled. We notice the arrival of a small parcel from California ex *Twilight*, which will probably be stored on landing, as this description and Foreign are entirely neglected by buyers. *Calcutta Hides*—Some inquiry is made for this description, but the disparity in the views of buyers and sellers is too great to allow of transactions." Week's receipts 13,572 hides; week's sales 27,000 hides, including 1,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., 22c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,500 dry Rio Grande, 20½ ℔s., 21½c., 6 months, usual selection: 8,000 dry California, 23 ℔s., 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,100 dry Maracaibo, 24 ℔s., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,300 do., 22 ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 dry Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 570 dry Central American, 18 ℔s., 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 3,000 dry Salted Pernambuco, 27 ℔s., to arrive, private terms; 368 dry Laguayra, 24 ℔s., on private terms; 200 dry Salted Chili, 29 ℔s., 18c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,200 City Slaughter, 60@70 ℔s., 6¼c.@6¾c. cash; 2,000 City and Country Slaughter, 60@70 ℔s., on private terms; 200 Western Slaughter, 78 ℔s., on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 267,300, (same time last year 157,520—year before 246,600,) and 1,085 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,500 Horse, 3,000 E. I. Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue in demand and are firm, including new at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ℔ ℔.

HEMP—Sales have been made here and in Boston of 6,000 bales Manilla at 6¾c.@7c., closing at 7c. ℔ ℔., 6 months' credit; 5 tons clean Russian at $235 ℔ ton, same credit, and 600 bales Jute on private terms.

IRON—American Pig has been in active request, including No. 1 at $19@$19 50, cash, ℔ ton; 1,200 tons No. 1 Anthracite Pig were sold in Philadelphia during the week at $18@$18 50, cash, and $20, 6 months' credit.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The market has continued to rule very quiet during the week. Prices may be quoted about one-half cent easier on hitherto prevailing outside rates. Receipts considerable—sales moderate. Several thousand sides of buffalo leather have been shipped to Hamburg within the last few days, and will no doubt find a ready market. Oak Sole has undergone little variation. The market is moderately animated, with fair sales at unchanged prices. Week's receipts of Sole Leather 68,700 sides."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, at; $12 50@$13 for Mess, and $8 50@$9 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales, 800 bbls. Dressed Hogs, 4½c. @4¾c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are selling in lots at 4¼c.@5¾c. for old Hams, 6c.@7c. for new do.; 3⅞c.@4¼c. for old Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c. for new do., ℔ ℔. Bacon has not varied; sales 280 boxes, at 7c.@8c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 1,600 tierces and bbls., poor to choice, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is inquired for and is steady, sales, since our last, 350 bbls., at $13 50@$13 87½ for extra Mess, and $11 50@$12 for new repacked Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20; India Mess, $21 50@$22 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling freely at 5¼c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including Carolina, at $6 75@$7 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Deer are salable and steady. The recent arrivals of Central American found ready sale at 45c. @48c.; 5,000 ℔s. San Juan also sold at 42c. Goat are quiet, being held above the views of buyers. 172 bales Matamoras have been received *via* Havana.

SALTPETRE—Sales, in Boston, 400 bags Crude, to arrive, at 11c. cash, the market continuing quite firm.

SEEDS—Sales of 3,500 bags Calcutta Linseed were made in Boston, at $2 25 cash, ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 1,100 hhds., including Cuba at 7¼c.@8¼c., and English Island at 7¾c.; also, 530 boxes Havana, at 8c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔.

WOOL—Some holders are more eager to sell and disposed to make some concessions to buyers. The demand, however, is moderate. The reported sales comprise 100,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at 46c.@49c.; 25,000 ℔s. do. pulled at 46c.@47c.; 300 bales California on private terms; 60 bales East India at 26c.@32c.; 57 bales Kalmuck at 11c., and 157 bales Smyrna on private terms. In Boston, sales were made of 150,000 ℔s. fleece and pulled, at prices ranging from 45c.@54c. ℔ ℔., as to quality; 862 bales Mediterranean, South American and other kinds at full prices. Sales in Philadelphia, 150,000 ℔s. common to good and prime quality Domestic at 50c.@55c., cash, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 48,000 ℔s., 9¼c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@20¼c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been moderate, to-day, at our revised quotations. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. @2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8d.@8½d.; Corn, 7½d.@8d., ℔ bushel; Beef. 5s. ℔ tc.; Bacon and Lard. 27s. 6d.@30s., and by steamer, 80s.; Butter and Cheese, 30s.@35s., and by steamer, 90s.; Tallow, 25s., ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ℔ bushel; Resin. 2s. 9d.; Tallow, 27s. 6d.@30s. ℔ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 7½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 4s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ℔ tc.; Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ℔ ton. For an Irish port direct, Corn in bulk, at 10½d. ℔ bushel. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℔ bbl., and Wheat 18c. ℔ bushel. For Antwerp—Rye, (10,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 10d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,100 tons, to Hong Kong, coal, at $10 Mexican; a brig, 199 tons, to Madeira, $1,625, and back from Messina on private terms; a brig hence to Rio Grande and back to United States or Europe, £4 10s.; a Br. brig, 152 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $1,200; one, 170 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, sugar 40c. and Molasses $3; one, 180 tons, back from Cienfuegos, 40c.; a bark, 284 tons, to Cardenas and back, Molasses, $3 12½; a brig, 228 tons, to Cabarien, Cuba, Shooks, 45c.@50c.; a bark, 342 tons, to Havana and back, $3,250; a British brig, 137 tons, to a Windward Island, $1,450; a bark to the Mediterranean, Staves, and a British schooner, 100 tons, back from south side Cuba, on private terms.

To Destroy the Turnip-Fly.—Mr. Wimball, of Adermaston, England, has taken out a patent for destroying the turnip-fly and other insects injurious to crops, and it may be useful in the same manner for destroying the cotton-fly and the wheat-midge in our country. The apparatus consists of a small furnace placed on a small wheelbarrow, the fire being operated by a revolving fan-blast, through a strap from a pulley on the wheel-shaft. On the top of the furnace is a tube chimney, bent downwards, and capable of being turned in any direction. Sulphur is thrown in small pieces, from time to time, on the fire, and the blast directs the gases thus generated through the bent smoke-tube among the plants on which the insects are operating. This appears to be a useful invention, and one not expensive or difficult for any farmer to carry into practice.

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

Cultivating Mixed Varieties of Wheat.—Selected samples of distinct varieties of wheat are now generally cultivated in Scotland. It may be questioned however, if the practice has much to recommend it beyond securing a pure variety for sale or for resowing. At one time the wheat usually grown was a mixture or a number of varieties of white wheats, including velvet-eared and occasionally bearded heads. There are districts in England and on the Continent, where a mixture is still preferred. In some instances in England, red and white wheats are grown mixed, from the belief that the produce of grain is on the whole more uniform, and larger, and the sample brings a higher price in the market, than when either the white or the red variety are grown separately. This is the general result in those localities where the wheat crop is liable to become affected with mildew. With more attention to the cultivation of wheat in Scotland, selection has been carried out, and the greater portion of the wheats in cultivation are true to their kinds. It is, therefore, important to ascertain whether, by cultivating genuine or unmixed varieties, the produce per acre is not impaired, and, as a consequence, the money return less, than when a mixture of varieties are grown. Several eminent physiologists state that a mixture of kinds of any of the seed-producing plants usually yield a larger amount of seeds; and this opinion is very general among farmers where the growing of mixtures of the cereals and leguminous plants are carried out. It is supposed by physiologists that the different varieties spread their roots at different depths in the soil, and thus draw a larger amount of the constituents of plant-life from the soil. Perhaps something is due to the difference of produce in the different varieties, arising from the character of the season, climate and soil. There are several recorded experiments which support this belief, but more experiments are required to elucidate this question.—*North British Agriculturist.*

Seventy Swarms of Bees at War.—Ezra Dipple, a well-known citizen of this town, and for many years engaged extensively in the management of bees, communicates to us the following interesting particulars of a battle among his bees: He had seventy swarms of bees, about equally divided on the east and west side of his house. On Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the weather being warm and the windows open, his house was suddenly filled with bees, which forced the family to flee at once to the neighbors. Mr. Dipple, after getting well protected against his assailants, proceeded to take a survey, and, if possible, learn the cause which had disturbed them. The seventy swarms appeared to be out, and those on one side of the house were arrayed in battle against those on the other side; and such a battle was perhaps never before witnessed. They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for more than three hours—not for "spoils," but for conquest; and while at war, no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the road-side were obliged to make haste to avoid their stings. A little after six o'clock quiet was restored, and the living bees returned to their hives, leaving the slain almost literally covering the ground, since which but few have appeared around the hives, and those apparently stationed as sentinels to watch the enemy. But two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and aside from the terrible slaughter of bees no injury was done. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased on the approach of night, and from utter prostration. The occasion of this strange warring among the bees is not easily accounted for; and those most conversant with their management never before witnessed or heard of such a spectacle as here narrated.—*Conneaut (Ohio) Reporter*

Cows versus Horses.—At a plowing match held on the estate of the Right Hon. Earl Ducie, Crummel Park, we noticed, says *Bell's Messenger*, a team of cows, engaged in plowing at one end of the field, and as they appeared to excite a tolerable amount of attention, we thought it worth while to make a note or two on the spot. The animals were polled cows in full milk, and belonged to Mr. John Evans, of Woodford, Gloucestershire, who is, we believe, a small enterprising farmer. Two of the cows were rather old; the hindmost one, the owner assured us, had been worked regularly during the last seven years, had had a calf every year, and one season was worked up to the day previous to calving. The middle cow was a three-year old, and this was her second season, the owner putting his cows to the plow at two years old. Our readers must bear in mind that these cows were in full milk, being milked twice every day; on very hot days it was found necessary to milk them three times. Mr. Evans assured us that the cows gave more and richer milk when they were regularly worked, and that the goods were larger in amount, as well as better in quality; to use his own words, when there was a less quantity of goods made, his wife would tell him that he had not worked the cows so much, which was invariably the fact. Our readers will, of course, imagine that the cows were, and ought to be, well fed; hay, oil-cake, bran and chaff, we were told, was the food given them during their working time. We give no opinion as to the policy of working dairy cows as above, leaving our readers to draw their own conclusions; we must say we thought it rather slow work, although the plowing was pretty well done, and there seemed no lack of strength or will on the part of the cows.

To Make Good Winter Butter.—At the annual meeting of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society at Watertown, on the 14th of January, a tub of superior Winter-made butter was exhibited by Mr. Daniel Parker, of that town, for which a premium was awarded by the Discretionary Committee. "The butter," says the *Northern Journal*, "was quite as yellow as much of the Fall-made sent to market, and the flavor so fine that we obtained of Mr. Parker the mode of manufacture. He states that, as soon as he had finished milking the pails are set into kettles, where they are allowed to remain thirty minutes; then the milk is strained into pans and allowed to stand until the cream is ready to be taken off, which will depend upon the temperature of the room in which it is set. Before churning, the cream must be kept in a warm room at least twelve hours; then it will require churning less than an hour. He washes his butter immediately after taking it out of the churn, and at the same time salts it. His cows had been fed on clover hay, without grain or roots, for six weeks previous to the time of making this sample. Butter made in this way is perfectly sweet, of a good color, and will bring from two to four cents per pound more in market than that manufactured in the ordinary way. It is worthy the attention of farmers."

Working Cows.—We find a communication in the Ohio *Cultivator* as to the mistaken exemption of cows from labor, from which the following extract is taken: "I do not think cows are much better than women, or than mares; and so I am of the opinion they might work as well as the female man and the female horse. In Germany they have to do it, and the owner is greatly the gainer, while the cow is none the worse off for having to work. Many a small farmer could make money did he work his cows, while, when he does his work with oxen or horses, he expends all his profits upon those animals and their feed, which keeps him poor. Let him have four cows, and to plow, use two half of the forenoon, and then change; and so in the afternoon, milking them three times a day. In resting time they could be grazing or eating mown grass. A little grain must be fed, but this would repay in the greater abundance of milk and butter. How proud I should feel, were I a farmer, to drive my team of four fat cows to market with a load of grain, produced with the aid of cow labor. My neighbors might laugh at me while using my cows upon the farm; but when I should have realized the fruits of their labor, and the saving of oxen and horse flesh, my turn would come to laugh."

Burning Potato Vines.—According to the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, potato vines should be thrown into heaps and burned, for the most plausible theory in regard to the potato rot is, that it is caused by a very minute insect, not visible to the naked eye. By burning the vines, therefore, we may catch millions of them and send them where they came from—for the vines are of but very little value as manure, and their ashes are better than their stems buried in the soil. A very reasonable supposition in regard to the rot is that it is caused by a poisonous little insect, too minute to be readily discerned, yet numerous enough to cause destruction to that root which is almost the sole food of millions of our race. If, as we conjecture, a small poisionous insect is the cause, we can outflank and subdue him by fire and water. Let the vines have the fire, and let the tubers, at the time of planting, be dipped into potash water, to kill the little nits that adhere to them.

Pickled Eggs.—Boil the eggs until very hard; when cold, shell them and cut them in halves lengthways. Lay them carefully in large-mouthed jars, and pour over them scalding vinegar, well seasoned with whole pepper, allspice, a few pieces of ginger, and a few cloves of garlic. When cold, tie up closely, and let them stand a month. They are then fit for use. With cold meat they are a most delicious and delicate pickle.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 23
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 10
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 11
North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 24
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Canada*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office on Tuesday, at 5½ P. M.

PERSONAL.

THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF MR ISAAC W. JONES, who lost his life while passing to the rear cars by order of the conductor, on the Tuesday evening 5½ P. M. New-Jersey Central Railroad train, will be thankful for any information relative to the conversation between the conductor and deceased. Address J. R. JONES, No. 184 Court-st., Brooklyn, or GEO. E. JONES, No. 191 Pearl-st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed Teeth and Roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by DR. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $10 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; Bone and Amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Burchard.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WARREN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Court and Smith-sts., South Brooklyn. Rev. John S. Mitchell, D. D., Pastor. The religious exercises in this church, on SUNDAY, 8th inst., will be conducted throughout the day by the Association of Praying Brethren, under the leadership of F. R. Anderson, Esq. Hours of service, 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Friends of the cause are cordially invited. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. Robert G. Dickson, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH—EAST 17TH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant-square. Rev. Dr. STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will deliver the second of a series of sermons *On the Immortality of the Soul.* Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—South Brooklyn.—The services in this Church, on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, will be conducted throughout the day by one of the New-York Praying Bands, under the direction of brother Anderson, to commence at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M., and 7 in the evening. Seats free. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are cordially invited.

THE MARINERS' CHURCH, CORNER Madison and Catharine sts., under direction of the New-York Port Society. Preaching SABBATH MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. C. J. Jones, and in the evening by Professor E. C. Wines, late of Washington College; all seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL LECTURE on *Hildebrand and the Roman Catholic Church*, in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subjects: Morning—*The Supernatural Illustrated in David and Elijah.* Evening—*The Blessedness of Sorrow.* Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, near 3d-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. R. Bryan, of Jersey City. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Members of the praying band will be present. Preaching at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. McAllister.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE Examiner, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

A MOST REMARKABLE PROPHECY concerning this nation, its present troubles, and their final results, will be read and expounded in Mount Zion Church, No. 163 Bowery, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Friends of Christ and Divine truth are invited.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Henry D. Northrop will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. Charles E. Harris, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Jewish Priesthood and its Relation to Christ.* And at 7½ o'clock P. M.; subject—*Christian Manliness.* Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under the care of Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. John Spaulding may be expected to preach in the EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Thomas T. Guion, Rector of St. John's Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

"GEHAZI;" OR, "SPECULATORS IN THE NATIONAL LEPROSY."—Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Urban C. Brewer, the pastor, will preach in the EVENING. Subject—*Religion, a Pleasure as well as a Duty.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *The Holy Alliance of 1815 and the United States.*

REV. HOWARD OSGOOD, OF THE NORTH Baptist Church of this City, will preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Mission Society of Stanton-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY, Dec. 8, 1861, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MRS. E. P. FRENCH WILL LECTURE in the Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Dec. 8. Subject chosen by the audience.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES!

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach in his church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. will deliver the second of the series of sermons on *The Peerless Mission of Jesus.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every SUNDAY EVENING. Children's meeting THURSDAY EVENING.

WESTMINISTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon to the children of the Sabbath School in the evening.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS—LAMARTINE HALL, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st.—EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. C. Benning will speak NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

LECTURE.—"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN England," by Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, at John-st. M. E. Church, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—CORNER OF HENRY and Scammel sts. Rev. Cuthbert C. Barclay will commence his duties as Rector on SUNDAY, 8th inst. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

THE REV. JARED W. SCUDDER IS EXpected to preach in the R. D. Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT / LOSE THE BUSINESS.

ONE MONTH LONGER.

$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT REGARD
TO THE COST
Before the end of this year.
FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the
Sale of the entire Stock within this time.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS INVITED
to the Stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS and CLOAKS,
SILKS and OTHER DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
A Large Lot of
EVENING DRESSES,
Which will be sold for just one-half the cost of importation. ALSO,
FOR SALE CHEAP,
A LARGE LOT of STORE FIXTURES,
Consisting of
COUNTERS, SHELVING, HERRING'S SAFE,
DESKS, &c.
NOTE.

The above large amount of Goods still remaining on hand, it has been found necessary to keep the Store open for one month longer, through December, at the end of which it will positively be closed.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
(In Liquidation,)
NO. 447 BROADWAY.

FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS,
Made to order as required.
THREE-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
New styles, now ready.
SHAKER FLANNEL SHIRTS,
Warranted not to shrink.
DRAWERS AND UNDERSHIRTS,
Silk, Wool and Merino.
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For army use.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
New patterns and styles.
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
Self and fancy colors.
UNION RIDING BELTS,
For equestrians.
GYMNASTIC GOODS,
Approved styles.
GAITERS,
Cloth and Velvet
KNITTED WOOL GAITERS,
For Ladies and Misses.
HOODS AND SONTAGS,
Fashionable colors.
RINGWOOD GLOVES,
White and colored.
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS,
For army use.
SUSPENDERS,
SHAWLS,
&c., &c.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured on the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at popular prices at

UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,
All new styles, at retail, at low prices.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

310. FURS. 310.

MINK! MINK!
ERMINE! ERMINE!
A good assortment of fine furs at reasonable prices.
J. J. BENSON,
Canal-st., opposite Mercer.

VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
A large assortment, a little out of the present fashion, at half price. REAL BARGAINS.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONNETS, Children's Velvet Turbans, Felt Hats, Mourning Bonnets, Evening and Opera Bonnets. L. BINN'S Millinery; largest and cheapest in the world. No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel, up stairs.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE, Practical Furrier

NO. 477 BROADWAY.—M. & A. MYERS & CO. are now offering their entire stock of Mourning Goods at 20 per cent. less than cost, on account of removal.

BUNTING FOR SALE—AT NAYLOR & CO.'S, Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

A GRAND SOIREE—AT HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st., will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, on which occasion a beautiful new dance, entitled the BEAUFORT UNION DANCE, will be introduced. Tickets, to admit a gentleman and lady, 50 cents.

N. B.—A NEW CLASS IS NOW FORMING, on Monday and Thursday afternoons for Ladies, Misses, and Masters; and also an Evening Class for ladies and gentlemen. All the fashionable and approved dances taught. Apply as above.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable English Protestant girl, desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found thoroughly competent and a first-class waitress; has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook; she understands her business in all its branches, soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies, and is a good cake and bread maker; will go to any distance in the country or to Canada. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTestant cook, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, meats, soups, pastries, jellies, &c., with the best of City reference, may be found at Employment Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City and country reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; is willing to go to the City or country; no objection to a genteel boarding-house. Call at 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS COOK; willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply for two days, at No. 2 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY REspectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, &c.; can give the best of reference as regards capacity, character, &c. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK AND BAKER.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found a thorough cook of both meat and pastry; can wash and iron in good style; has excellent reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK OR LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Houseworker.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, &c.—A young lady wishes to find some position of usefulness, in which her capabilities as housekeeper, companion or teacher of English and music might be made available, and where she would find some leisure for reading and access to books; would act as copyist or amanuensis. Address, for one week, Box No. 2,674 New-York Post-office.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent, tidy girl, with five years' City references, a situation as waitress and parlor maid, and do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress in a private family. Also, a situation as cook, by a neat and tidy woman, with best reference; is competent, and washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $7, each. Call at or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st.

A FULL SUPPLY OF PROTESTANT HELP consisting of German, Scotch, English, Welsh, &c., for any capacity, are at the Manhattan Employment, No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway. None are admitted but those who have the best of reference. A. M. [illegible]

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS will find the largest old established Institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for Germans, Irish, English and American women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS BAKER.—A BAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS the work of a variety of baking and has recently been employed at public places, would like an engagement; has first-rate reference both as bread baker and pastry cook. Address or call on RICHARD EDWARDS, No. 512 6th-av.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper wishes a situation, either as accountant or salesman. Address H. T., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a situation as coachman; is a single man, of good character and abilities; can give the best of City reference from parties in this City and in Europe; no objection to City or country. Address D. T., at A. Reed's Seed-store, No. 807 Broadway, or to A. Smith's Seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Apply as above, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN PARTING with his coachman, who has been in his employ for a long time, is desirous of finding a place for him; he is sober, honest and reliable, and entirely capable of his business. Address W. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office; or call at Trainor's Saddlery Warehouse, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man, a Protestant, as coachman, or coachman and groom; understands the care of horses well. Apply personally or by note to ROBERT AULD, Builder, 44th-st., North River.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant young man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a careful driver, willing to work, and make himself generally useful; the best of reference can be given. Address J. W., No. 41 West 30th-st., or No. 60 East 14th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation; he is a thorough coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well; is also a careful driver, willing to work and make himself generally useful; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS PORTER.—A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN (single) wants a situation as porter in a wholesale store; can drive and take care of horses; is a good penman and accountant, and willing to make himself generally useful in City or country. Can be seen to-day and Saturday, at No. 72 3d-av., near 12th-st. Inquire for JAMES.

AS SALESMAN.—THE ADVERTISER, AN OLD experienced salesman, whose engagement with one of our best Dry Goods Jobbing houses expires on the 1st of January next, is in want of a situation, he has a trade of his own of over $100,000—all cash, and short time near by trade. By addressing a note to M. M. C., Box No. 167, *Times* office, saying where an interview can be had, it shall receive attention.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man desires a situation, in City or country; is a good coachman and groom; can milk; is a good vegetable gardener, and will be found fully competent to do any kind of work on a gentleman's place; is willing and obliging; wages moderate for the Winter; good references if required. Apply at No. 60 East 14th-st., two doors of Broadway, or address ROBERT, Box 215 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter, in a private family, by a steady single man, who understands his business perfectly, and has good City reference from his last place. Address N. L., No. 845 Broadway, between 13th and 14th-sts., in the grocery store, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable and competent man just disengaged, who thoroughly understands his business, and having the best of City reference. Can be seen at Mr. Rogers' book-store, 12th-st., two doors west of Broadway, for three days, or address C. B.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended. Call or address WAITER, No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the jewelry store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN with good business qualifications, active and energetic; has no objection to travel to any part of the world in any genteel capacity; can give undoubted references as to character and integrity, &c. Address, for one week, V., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

A BAKER WANTS AN ENGAGEMENT either in a bakery or public house; has creditably filled responsible situations of both kinds, and furnishes the best of reference for reliability, &c. Address or call on RICHARD EDWARDS, No. 512 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A SECOND WAITER.—WANTED, AS SEcond waiter, a man, who can bring unexceptionable references as to character and capability; none others need apply. Apply at No. 61 University-place.

MUSICAL.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.
A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW MUSIC.—VOCAL, "THE GIRLS ARE NOT so Green," by A. Cull, dedicated to the young ladies of America. "A Penny for your Thoughts," by Stephen C. Foster, dedicated "To Lovers." "Pleasant Words for all," dedicated to "Wife and Children." Price 25 cents each. Instrumental, "Gen. Scott's Farewell"—a March by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst, 25 cents. "Seven Sons' Gallop," by Thos. Baker; 35 cents. "Our Generals' Quickstep," by C. S. Grafula, with beautiful vignette of 25 of our Generals; price 50 cents. A pianist in attendance to try new Music.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

NEW MUSIC.—THE SONG OF THE "CONTRABANDS," "O, Let My People Go" As sung by them at Fortress Monroe. Words and music through Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain. Arranged for Piano by Thomas Baker. Price, 25 cents. Mailed free. This song will be popular. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, 481 Broadway

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—New and second-hand pianos for sale and hire at M. WALKER'S music-store, No. 167 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Allowance made for hire if purchased.

H. HANITSCH, PERFORMER ON ORGAN, and teacher on Piano and Melodeon, No. 11 Mott-st., near Chatham.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

BILLS APPROVED BY MAJOR HAGNER, FOR ORDNANCE STORES, PAYABLE IN WASHINGTON, Purchased by **TAYLOR BROTHERS**, BANKERS, No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

WAR CLAIMS.

APPROVED BILLS PAYABLE BY ANY OF THE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN NEW-YORK OR AT WASHINGTON, PURCHASED BY **TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,** NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.

NAVY AGENCY.

CONTRACTORS AND OTHER CLAIMS, APPROVED BY NAVY AGENT IN NEW-YORK, PURCHASED BY **TAYLOR BROTHERS,** BANKERS, NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount [illegible] held as security for the faithful fulfillment [illegible] and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 30 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $33,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors for the next election, will be held at the office of the company, in the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst. FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE FIFTH Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company which becomes due on the first day of December, 1861, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the second day of December next, on presentation of the Coupons at the office of the Receiver. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, Nov. 30, 1861.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company Dec. 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY—Are prepared to pay the interest now due on all their mortgage bonds. The coupons may be presented at the Office of the Company in Cleveland, or at No. 26 William-st., New-York, to H. C. KINGSLEY.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 30 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.

Stock Capital, (all paid in)	$500,000
Assets, Nov. 1, 1861	1,047,436
Liabilities	14,550

Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.

1st Dividend to customers,	July	9,	1857,	33⅓	per cent.
2d "	"	8,	'58,	50	"
3d "	"	14,	'59,	50	"
4th "	"	12,	'60,	45	"
5th "	"	5,	'61,	35	"

GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
H. H. LAMPORT, Sec.
CYRUS PECK, Assist. Sec.

PARIS BOOTS JUST RECEIVED FROM the celebrated manufactures of "Forr" and "Méliès." FERRIS & SON, Bootmakers, No. 81 Nassau-st.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS patent of England, and secured by the seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

THE RICORD OF AMERICA IS UNDOUBTedly Dr. POWERS, who has treated and cured more cases of secret diseases than almost any other physician living. His UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND and other great remedies, price $1, are unequaled for curing certain diseases. All trying them are almost immediately restored. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Call, send or write. All communications confidential. Preventives, $3 per dozen.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charges. His office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION AND COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. S. & C. H. THOMSON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—C. H. THOMSON retiring from the firm. The subscribers will sign in liquidation.

W. S. THOMSON.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861. C. H. LANGDON.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of the Crown Skirts, at their new store, No. 391 Broadway, under the firm of W. S. THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.

W. S. THOMSON,
C. H. LANGDON,
FREDERIC C. JONES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1861. W. F. RICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, and known as the firm of BATES & MULFORD, do this day, by mutual consent, dissolve.

JOB BATES,
A. H. MULFORD.

The undersigned continues business at No. 780 6th-av.
A. H. MULFORD.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1861.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES, GAS STOVES!—Warm your rooms by the new patent gas stove. No dirt! No ashes!! No coal to carry!! Economical! Clean! Portable!!! New-York Gas Stove Works, No. 414 Broadway, below Canal-st.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Lids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. **562** BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. **562** BROADWAY.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3, Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.—THE SECond Term of this department of the University will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 9. Students who have studied law for one year or more can graduate in May if they attend this Department for the next two terms, and are qualified to practice. The instruction is thorough and practical. For further particulars, apply at the Law Library of the University, at 2 o'clock P. M.

AS BOOKKEEPERS.—THIS BEING THE season for young men to qualify themselves for business, attention is invited to our terms: Double-entry Bookkeeping, $10—lessons unlimited; Penmanship and Arithmetic, $10 per quarter, 78 lessons each; Ladies' Writing, 20 lessons, $2. PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

INSTRUCTION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, and on the piano or guitar, will be given in exchange for a furnished bedroom, by an accredited teacher, with the use of his piano, if wanted. Schools attended on moderate terms. Apply, for three days, to OMEGA, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-York and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK—$110 per year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—$40 for board and tuition for 14 weeks. At Cooperstown Seminary. Term opens Dec. 6, (ladies and gentlemen.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Term commenced Oct. 1, 1861. Pupils admitted at any time. GEN. M. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY educated, with several years' experience as tutor in best City families, has a few hours unoccupied. Instruction given in Greek, Latin, French, German, Mathematics and English branches. Boys prepared for College. The highest testimonials furnished. Address TUTOR, Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT IN the first schools of this city, desires an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to instruct in English, French and music; unexceptionable references given. Address B. T., Visiting Teacher, Madison-square Post-office.

MILITARY.—WANTED, AN EXCELLENT teacher of drill—one who is a bachelor, and who likes to reside in the school. Apply immediately, at the Staten Island Military Institute, Chesnut Grove, five minutes' from Vanderbilt's Landing, Pier No. 2. Six cents fare.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN EXCELlent resident teacher of book-keeping and mathematics; a batchelor. Call at the Staten Island Military Institute, Chestnut Grove, 5 minutes from Vanderbilt Landing, Boat Pier No. 2; six cents fare.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady of experience, a situation as governess for young children; would act as daily or resident governess as desired. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of December, 1861, at 12 Noon, the following described securities, viz.: Sixty-nine (69) Bonds of the Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky, of $800 each, with the past due and other Coupons.

And also a certificate, which purports to entitle the owner thereof to twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars ($24,800) of the new stock of said Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company, to be issued under the plan of relief adopted by said Company, June 1, 1858, as expressed in said certificate, the said bonds and Stock being now held as collateral security.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1861.
GOODMAN & JESUP, Attorneys.
No. 11 Broadway.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, DEC. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve, the valuable stores and dwellings known as Nos. 306 and 312 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Maps may be obtained of the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., or of H. P. BATES, Esq., No. 11 President-st., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS.
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Dec. 21

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY	Nov. 11	TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY	Dec. 10	TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND DUBLIN FOR $30.—The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of Passage—Cabin, $60; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.
Apply to FRANCIS McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, ON FAIR terms, choice and well-located lands in Iowa, Michigan or Illinois, for merchandise—a general stock of stationery preferred. One of these lots is admirably located within 30 miles of Chicago. These lands are all rapidly rising in value. The advertiser, who was bred a merchant, offers a rare chance to speculators, or to those who wish to emigrate. Address R. N. V. S., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD LOCATION FOR A SElect school or private residence, in Courtlandville, two miles from Peekskill, Westchester County, a large two-story and basement frame dwelling-house, modern finished, with carriage-house and half acre of ground. Possession immediately. Inquire of T. WHITNEY, Peekskill, or of E. GROSS, 79th-st. and 1st av., Yorkville.

$3.600.—A 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE for sale, in Jersey-av., Jersey City, together with carpets and furniture, which are nearly new; house cost over $5,000 to build in 1856; in perfect order; all the modern improvements; $2,800 can remain on bond and mortgage. Address, for three days, E. J., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON TWENTY-FIRST-ST., between 7th and 8th avs., for sale cheap, as the owner is leaving the City; terms to suit. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW ITS VALUE, A FINE level piece of land on 10th-av., on the grade and free from rock. Address LAND, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

CORNER LOT ON MADISON-AV.—BELOW 30th-st., for sale very low, 25x100 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A farm of 20½ acres, situated about half a mile east of Hart's Village, and 16 miles from Poughkeepsie, and 8 miles from the Harlem Railroad Dépôt, at Dover Plains. The mail stage passes to and from Poughkeepsie daily. A good boarding and day school within about 1½ miles, and meetings of different persuasions within a short distance. The dwelling-house is nearly new and modern built, 26 feet front by 36 feet deep on the ground. The first floor consists of a hall, two good-sized parlors, with an extension room connected by sliding doors; a lodging-room, bath-room, and water closet. Second floor, four good-sized lodging rooms, with large garret above, a wing attached to the main building for dining-room and library, with two good lodging rooms, and store room above, with a private stairway. A large cellar under the whole. A kitchen, wash-room, and milk-room, with water constantly running into the wash-room, and to the barn-yard. A large barn, 26 by 54 feet; a young orchard just coming into bearing, of apples, pears, plums, and cherries. Also, grapes, currants, strawberries, Antwerp raspberries, Lawton blackberries, &c., with a great deal of shrubbery about the place.

Also, a farm of 20½ acres on the opposite side of the Turnpike. On the premises is a cottage and a tenant house, with a stable for two horses, and a large barn 30 by 60 feet. Will be sold separate or together. For terms, &c., apply to L. BARROW, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON OR NEAR 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 14th and 40th sts., a small but first-class modern house. Price between $12,000 and $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE LADY, A SMALL unfurnished room, in a respectable family, for which she is willing to pay from $2 to $3 a month; the best of references given. Address A. M., New-Brighton Post-office, Staten Island.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A FIRST-class tenant desires a completely furnished house, between 14th and 35th sts. and 4th and 6th avs., until May 1. Address CASH, Box No. 4,241 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A first-class property in Poughkeepsie, large and splendid mansion, three acres of ground, beautifully improved; fruit in abundance, all in perfect order. CLARK & GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st., American Exchange Bank Building.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SOMETHING NEW.—DOWNER'S PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD for hand-sewing is "just the thing" for all using the needle, as it completely protects the finger and makes a neat and uniform hem. Samples sent on receipt of price (25 cents.) Enterprising agents are wanted throughout the United States and Canada to sell this useful article. $150 per month can be realized. Descriptive circulars furnished free. Address A. H. DOWNER, No. 442 Broadway.

NURSES FOR THE ARMY.—THE COMMITtee on the Registration of Nurses for the Army, is in session every MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at room No. 24, Cooper Union, where applications are received

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Under the management of Messrs. FOX & LINGARD.

Owing to the unavoidable delay which has attended the alterations requisite in parquette of the Academy, and which were absolute necessities to enable
WILLIAM HANLON
to make his
FIRST APPEARANCE IN HIS
UNRIVALED ACT
OF
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
Messrs. FOX & LINGARD have, greatly to their regret, been compelled to postpone the
FIRST NIGHT OF THEIR SEASON UNTIL
THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1861,
when they positively announce that
WILLIAM HANLON
will appear in a performance to which he gives the above name,
ZAMPILLAEROSTATION,
and which is literally unequaled by any exhibition which has hitherto been given, and may fairly be asserted to be
BEYOND RIVALRY,
BOTH IN THE BOLDNESS
OF ITS CONCEPTION,
and the
UNEXAMPLED DARING
OF ITS EXECUTION,
Making a legitimate claim to the appellation of the
MOST MARVELOUS FEAT
which has ever been performed
BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
Previous to this wonderful act, will be presented the beautiful
RAVEL PANTOMINE,
LES QUATRE AMANS,
And the performance will terminate with a Grand Spectacular Pantomine, entitled,
L'OGRE;
OR, LE PETIT JEAN,
In the production of which no expense will be spared, every Scene, Dress, Property and Appointment being
ENTIRELY NEW.
The characters in the Pantomimes will be sustained by the
G. L. FOX TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
Has been selected for the present series of performances, from the Orchestras of the Academy of Music and Philharmonic Society.
CONDUCTOR .... CHARLES KOPPITZ.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and Dress Circle .... 50 cents.
WHERE SECURED SEATS MAY BE OBTAINED WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.
Amphitheatre .... 25 cents.
The Box Office will be open on Friday, and each succeeding day, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

Entrances in Broadway and in 13th-st.
Performances to terminate before 11 o'clock.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE NEW COMEDY
OF THE
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
MAGIC MARRIAGE,
Written by C. Gaylor, Esq.
Will be acted EVERY NIGHT, concluding with a laughable afterpiece by Charles Dance, called
HE'S NOT A MISS.
The following artists will appear in the evening's entertainments:

Mr. LESTER WALLACK,	Mrs. HOEY,
Mr. C. FISHER,	Miss MARY GANNON,
Mr. REYNOLDS,	Miss MORANT,
Mr. FLOYD,	Miss MILLER,
Mr. BROWNE,	Miss GIMBER,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,	Miss GREEN.
Miss LA FOREST.	

UNCEASING WONDERS.

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassable and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NOW OPEN,
THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
At the Galleries of the Studio Building,
No. 15 10th-st., near 5th-av.
Admission, 25 cents; Season tickets, 50 cents.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD FOR THE benefit of the House of Mercy, (Mrs. RICHMOND'S,) commencing on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 9, and will continue, day and evening, until FRIDAY, 10½ o'clock P. M., at Dodworth's Rooms, No. 806 Broadway.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.—Now on Exhibition, over 150 works of Art, Paintings, Sculptures, &c., at the new Institute of Art, No. 625 Broadway, Day and Evening. Admission 25 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 8½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat.

Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MACHINERY, &C.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR MACHINES.—Messrs. Aspinwall & Woolsey's patent.—GEORGE B. HARTSON, No. 111 East 42d-st., continues to execute orders, and gives his personal attention to the erection of the above machines, and will also furnish plans and estimates for complete sugar refineries, with all the latest improvements.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order.
TODD & RAFFERTY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FOUR-HORSE engine, and a six-horse upright boiler, in good order; terms cash. Any one having such to dispose of, address MANUFACTURER, No. 11 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

A COT, LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece; size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No. 412 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE WHALE "STILL LIVES!"
THE WHALE "STILL LIVES!"
THE WHALE "STILL LIVES!"
THE WHALE "STILL LIVES!"
AND CONTINUES TO SPOUT,
In his large tank, to the gratification of visitors, and the
DELIGHT OF CHILDREN,
Thousands of whom see him daily. Yet there are thousands who have not yet seen him, but design doing so
WHILE HE YET LIVES,
WHILE HE YET LIVES,
And to make sure of it, they should embrace the opportunity
WHILE THEY KNOW HE LIVES,
WHILE THEY KNOW HE LIVES,
And to do this, they should come at once, as
FOUR OUT OF FIVE HAVE DIED,
And this one
MAY NOT LIVE A WEEK!
MAY NOT LIVE A WEEK!
So come at once, and make sure of seeing
THE GREATEST WONDER EVER ON EXHIBITION.
He is to be seen at all hours, as is also
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile in Egypt.
THE 200 EDUCATED WHITE RATS,
30 MONSTER LIVING SNAKES,
THE MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE NINE LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, SEAL, WAX FIGURES,
&c., &c.
THE GREAT DRAMA,
THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
Which was brought out last Monday night, with great eclat, and had to be withdrawn, after the second representation, on account of the sickness of Mrs. J. J. PRIOR,
will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GREAT UNION BURLESQUE,
THE
SEVEN SONS,
Which, having been played
EIGHTY-FOUR NIGHTS,
And witnessed by
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND PEOPLE,
Must be
SPEEDILY WITHDRAWN,
To make room for several novelties which are in active preparation.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

GALLERY OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.
LOCATION OF THE OLD DUSSELDORF, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
CHURCH'S NIAGARA.
NIAGARA IN WINTER, by GIGNOUX.
BIERSTADT'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
THE COUNTERFEIT NOTE, by HUNTINGTON.
DOVER CLIFFS, by SHAYER, Sr.
CRAWFORD'S DANCING JENNY, and the DEAD PEARL DIVER, by AKERS.
In addition to more than one hundred other works of art.
Admission, 10 cents.
The entire profits to be give to the Society for improving the condition of the Poor. TIFFANY & CO.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,
will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 68 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The third lecture of the course for 1861-2, will be given by Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Home Life of the Turks.*

LECTURE.—REV. J. B. HAGANY, D. D., will deliver a Lecture in the First-place M. E. Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Charles II. and his Times.* Tickets, 25 cents each.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING a house larger than they require, and desirably located in the upper part of the City, would accommodate two single gentlemen or a gentleman and lady with room and full or partial board. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address HAYWARD, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A GERMAN FAMILY OF THE highest respectability can accommodate four single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with elegant rooms and first-class board, (French style,) at No. 29 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged. French and English spoken.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can have board, with a small front room, having gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Terms, including fire and gas, $9 per week. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON the second floor may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st. The house and locality combine every convenience, elegance and comfort; is in every respect first-class, and very desirable.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the 2d or 3d floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A GENTLEman and lady, in a first-class house where the comforts of a home may be had. Call at No. 43 Concord-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, with all the comforts of a home, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; location and house must be desirable, between Lexington and 6th-avs., and above 14th-st; preference will be given to a party willing to dispose of the second floor, or three rooms on same. Terms, including gas, fuel, &c., not to exceed $75 per month. Address, with particulars, for two days, HOME, box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by a lady, a superior teacher of all the branches of French, Italian, German, Spanish and music. Lessons given at 50 cents an hour, at the pupil's house. Apply to PARIS, care of Messrs. Chambers, piano store, Bible House. Terms for a furnished room only, with fire and gas, not to exceed $10 monthly, paid in advance.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, and their infant's nurse, in a genteel private family; two good-sized rooms, comfortably furnished, for bedroom and sitting-room, required, for which at the rate of $700 per year will be paid. Location convenient to ferry preferred. Best of references given and required. Address C. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman, may be had in a private family, pleasantly situated, having a large room and conveniences, near the Churches and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, C. R., Box No. 1,455 New-York Post-office.

A EUROPEAN LADY, FOR SOME YEARS chief music teacher in one of the principal American seminaries, desires board in some respectable American family, in return for lessons in music, French or German; highest references. Address F. G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A PLEASANT, WELL-FURNISHED SITting-room, with a small bedroom adjoining, on the 2d floor, to let to a single gentleman of quiet habits, in a smal, private family who will also furnish breakfast, (only) if desired. Apply at No. 41 East 13th-st., northeast corner of University-place.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENtire second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, on second floor, to let, together or separately, with lunch, on desirable terms. Location desirable, between University-place and Broadway. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place.

FIFTH-AVENUE BOARD.—HANDSOMELY furnished parlors and dining-room on first floor, with five or more bedrooms on second floor, will be let to a desirable family, with private table only. Apply at No. 19 5th-av.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, and three bedrooms, with bath, &c., all fronting on 5th-av.; also, rooms for single gentlemen, with board, are now vacant in the St. Germain's, Hotel, 22d-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—FOR A WINTER RESIDENCE, A well-lighted and heated room, with board, at least on Sundays, in a private family, not far from Union-square, by a French engineer. Address, with terms and particulars, C. J., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM to let, to a gentleman, in a private French family. The house has all the modern improvements, and the location is very desirable. Terms moderate. References required. Apply at No. 171 West 22d-st.

NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.—SUITES OR single rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board, in a first-class house, where but few boarders are taken. Location unsurpassed, and convenient to cars and stages. Best of references given and required.

BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY find good rooms, with or without partial board, in a private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child, (7 years old,) with two adjoining rooms. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A PARISIAN FRENCH TEACHER OFFERS board in his private family to a few gentlemen wishing to learn French by practice and lessons; French only is spoken by his family. Apply at No. 98 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, HIS WIFE AND servant, board in a private Jewish family. Address H., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Pope Assigned to the Command of all the National Forces between the Missouri and Osage Rivers—The Whereabouts of Price, &c.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 7.

Gen. POPE has been assigned to the command of all the National forces between the Missouri and Osage Rivers. This force constitutes the largest part of the army which Gen. FREMONT took to Springfield. Busy preparations are now being made for the establishment of Winter-quarters for the troops.

Gen. PRICE is still south of the Osage, and is losing more men by desertion and the expiration of the time of service, than he has gained by his proclamation.

REBEL OUTRAGES AT INDEPENDENCE.

KANSAS CITY, Saturday, Dec. 7.

A band of rebels entered Independence last night and arrested several Union men, and forced them to take an oath that they would not take up arms against the Southern Confederacy.

This morning they took possession of the stage leaving for Lexington, but through the influence of some Secession citizens it was restored.

A NATIONAL FORAGING PARTY CAPTURED.

SEDALIA, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 7.

To-day, ten six-mule teams, while on a foraging expedition about eight miles west of this place, were seized by a party of rebels, and the teamsters taken prisoners.

GEN. HALLECK'S STAFF.

The following general order gives the officers who form the Staff of the new Commander of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.—The following officers of the Staff and Staff Corps of this Department, having reported for duty at headquarters, will be recognized and obeyed accordingly:

Chief of Staff and Ch. Eng.	Brig.-Gen. G. W. Cullum.
Asst. Chief of Staff at Headquarters	Brig.-Gen. S. Hamilton.
Asst. Adj.-Gen. at Headquarters	Capt. J. C. Kelton.
Asst. Adjt. General	Capt. William McMichael.
Asst. Adjt. General	Capt. S. M. Preston.
Chief Quartermaster	Maj. Robert Allen.
Chief of Subsistence	Capt. Thomas J. Haines.
Chief Medical Director	Surgeon J. J. B. Wright.
Chief Paymaster	T. P. Andrews.
Asst. Engineer and A.D. C.	Lt.-Col. J. B. McPherson.
Chief of Topographical Eng. and A. D. C.	Col. George Thom.
A.D.C. on Topograph. duty	Col. Richard D. Cutts.
Chief of Ordnance	Capt. Frank. D. Callender.
Chief of Artillery	Lt.-Col. James Totten.
Acting Aid	Capt. John Hoskin.

By order of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. HALLECK.

THE TREATMENT OF SPIES AND REBELS.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, 4, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 13.—1. Lieut.-Col. BERNARD G. FARRAR is hereby appointed Provost-Marshal-General of this Department. Capt. GEORGE E. LEIGHTON is Provost-Marshal of the City of St. Louis and its vicinity. All local Provost Marshals will be subject to the orders of the Provost-Marshal General, who will receive his instructions direct from these headquarters.

2. It is represented that there are numerous rebels and spies within our camps, and in the territory occupied by our troops, who give information, aid and assistance to the enemy; that rebels, scattered through the country, threaten and drive out loyal citizens, and rob them of their property; that they furnish the enemy with arms, provisions, clothing, horses and means of transportation; and that insurgents are banding together in several of the interior counties for the purpose of assisting the enemy to rob, maraud, and to lay waste the country. All such persons are by the laws of war in every civilized country, liable to capital punishment. The mild and indulgent course heretofore pursued toward this class of men has utterly failed to restrain them from such unlawful conduct. The safety of the country and the protection of the lives and property of loyal citizens justify and require the enforcement of a more severe policy. Peace and war cannot exist together. We cannot at the same time extend to rebels the rights of peace and enforce against them the penalties of war. They have forfeited their civil rights as citizens by making war against the Government, and upon their own heads must fall the consequences.

3. Commanding officers of Districts, Posts and Corps, will arrest and place in confinement all persons in arms against the lawful authorities of the United States, or who give aid, assistance or encouragement to the enemy. The evidence against persons arrested will be reduced to writing and verified on oath, and the originals or certified copies of such affidavits will be immediately furnished to the Provost-Marshal-General in this city. All arms, ammunition and other personal property required for the use of the army, such as horses, wagons, provisions, &c., belonging to persons so in arms, or so assisting and encouraging the enemy, will be taken possession of, and turned over and accounted for. Such property, not of a proper character for issue, will be examined by a Board of Officers, and sold as directed by the army regulations.

4. Commissions will be ordered from these headquarters for the trial of persons charged with aiding and assisting the enemy, the destruction of bridges, roads and buildings, and the taking of public or private property for hostile purposes; and also for the condemnation of property taken by our forces from disloyal inhabitants for the use of the army.

5. In all certificates given for private property taken for public use, in accordance with Gen. Orders No. 8 of this Department, it will be stated whether the property was taken from loyal or disloyal persons, and as a test of the loyalty of persons claiming to be such, from whom property is so taken, officers commanding districts, posts, divisions or separate brigades, are authorized to appoint some competent and reliable officer to require and administer the usual oath of allegiance to the United States.

6. All persons found in disguise as pretended loyal citizens, or under other false pretences, within our lines, giving information to, or communicating with the enemy, will be arrested, tried, condemned and shot as spies. It should be remembered that in this respect the laws of war make no distinction of sex, all are liable to the same penalty.

7. Persons not commissioned or enlisted in the service of the so-called Confederate States, who commit acts of hostility, will not be treated as prisoners of war, but will be held and punished as criminals. And all persons found guilty of murder, robbery, theft, pillaging and marauding, under whatever authority, will either be shot, or otherwise less severely punished, as is prescribed by the rules and articles of war, or authorized by the usages and customs of war in like cases.

8. The law of military retaliation has fixed and well-established rules. While it allows no cruel or barbarous acts on our part in retaliation for like acts of the enemy, it permits any retaliatory measures within the prescribed limits of military usage. If the enemy murders and robs Union men, we are not justified in murdering and robbing other persons who are in a legal sense enemies to our Government, but we may enforce on them the severest penalties justified by the laws of war, for the crimes of their fellow-rebels. The rebel forces in the southwestern counties of this State have robbed and plundered the peaceful non-combatant inhabitants, taking from them clothing and means of subsistence. Men, women and children have alike been stripped and plundered. Thousands of such persons are finding their way to this city, barefooted, half-clad, and in a destitute and starving condition. Humanity and justice require that these sufferings should be relieved, and that the outrages committed upon them should be retaliated upon the enemy. The individuals who have directly caused these sufferings are at present mostly beyond our reach. But there are in this city, and in other places within our lines, numerous wealthy Secessionists who render aid, assistance and encouragement to those who commit these outrages. They do not themselves rob and plunder, but they abet and countenance these acts in others. Although less bold, they are equally guilty. It is therefore ordered and directed that the Provost-Marshals immediately inquire into the condition of the persons so driven from their homes, and that measures be taken to quarter them in the houses, and to feed and clothe them at the expense of avowed Secessionists, and of those who are found guilty of giving aid, assistance and encouragement to the enemy.

9. The laws of the United States confiscate the property of any master in a slave used for insurrectionary purposes. Should Congress extend this penalty to the property of all rebels in arms, or giving aid, assistance and encouragement to the enemy, such provisions will be strictly enforced. Military officers do not make laws, but they should obey and [illegible] them when made.

10. Where the necessities of service require it, [illegible] labor of citizens, slaves, and even prisoners of war, may be employed in the construction of [illegible] defences, but no one will be forced to such [illegible] without orders from these Headquarters, except in cases of siege or attack. All persons so im[illegible] will be fed and quartered at the public expense, and an account be taken of their labor, to be [illegible] may be directed by the War Department. [illegible] will be strictly guarded, and kept, as [illegible] communicating with the com[illegible]

11. [illegible] may, by some, be regarded as severe; but they are certainly justified by the laws of war, and it is believed they are not only right but necessary; it is, therefore, expected that all loyal citizens in this Department will assist the military authorities in strictly enforcing them. There is already a large military force in this State, which is daily increasing in [illegible] and increasing in organization and discipline. In a few weeks this force will be able not only to expel or punish all traitors and rebels, but also to strike the enemy in his strongholds.

12. All communications relating to prisoners of war will be directed to the Provost-Marshal-General, to be by him laid before the Commanding General daily, at early hours.

By order of Major-Gen. HALLECK.
J. C. KELTON, A. A. G.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—COL. HARNEY RECOMMENDS TO THE LEGISLATURE IMMEDIATE CONFISCATION OF THE NEGROES OF REBELS—DOINGS IN FRANKFORT—REPORTS FROM SOUTHERN KENTUCKY, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1861.

Louisville, like Baltimore, regards the President's Message as a patriotic document, admirably suited to the times. Loyal Kentuckians rejoice at his proclaimed desire to adhere, so far as he can, to his past policy, principles and purposes; to obey the dictates of prudence, as well as the obligations of law; not to be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal as wel as disloyal, are indispensable; to prevent the conflict's degenerating into a violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle; and to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part. This Message must confirm Kentucky's confidence in the National conservatism and good sense of President LINCOLN and his Administration, political and military.

His recommendations about the colonization of the slaves thrown upon the Government and some of the States for disposal, and the acquisition of suitable territory for this object, will, in my opinion, receive much favorable attention from his fellow-Kentuckians, at home and in Washington. They will produce much respectful discussion in Frankfort and Washington, and the legislative majorities in both Capitals may conclude that they indicate the most wise, patriotic, and humane course possible, all circumstances considered.

His recommendation of a direct railroad connection between Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, will be acted on. Kentucky will coöperate will Congress in selecting and constructing the line.

Representative HARNEY, in his *Democrat* of to-day, says: "No one objects to the confiscation of the negroes of rebels. We recommend to the State Legislature to confiscate the property of these in rebellion to the use of the State Government. The State can own slave property, and dispose of it at will. This property could be held as security to loyal men from this State, whose property in the South has been seized. There should be no delay, for if the State does not take some such step, Congress, in defence of Union men, may."

Our Legislature would do well to confer and concur with Congress in some general plan for the disposal of rebels' slaves. The President's colonization plan, while applicable to confiscated slaves everywhere, suggests to Kentucky a consideration and inducement which she cannot overlook,—relief from direct taxes.

The Kentucky Senate, by 21 to 1, has adopted the Prall resolution, invoking and pledging the whole energies of the Commonwealth for the overthrow of the rebellion, and the restoration and maintenance of the National Government everywhere.

The House, yesterday, by 64 to 8, passed Mr. UNDERWOOD's resolution, authorizing the Military Board to issue, on the requisition of the proper officers, an additional blanket to each non-commissioned officer, private, musician, farrier, blacksmith and teamster of the Kentucky troops in the field.

Both branches have passed a resolution of inquiry into the condition of Northeastern Kentucky. The Maysville *Eagle* says there is little or no danger of another invasion of that section from Virginia until Spring sets in, and that the 1,500 soldiers left in the Sandy Valley, coöperating with its Union residents, banded and armed, can probably put down all upstarting marauders, whilst the bulk of our forces attends to JOHNSTON, BUCKNER, BRECKINRIDGE, ZOLLICOFFER and POLK, who are striving to dash across the Tennessee line over 100,000 men for the last struggle.

Reports from Allen, Monroe, Wayne and Clinton are heart-rending. Their cries for help are agonizing. The invaders are robbing the Unionists of hundreds of thousands' worth of property, slaves included. They are even butchering sick Union men in their beds. ZOLLICOFFER, GEO. B. CRITTENDEN and STANTON are reported on the march from Monticello, Cumberland Gap and Burkesville upon Somerset, London and Columbia.

Cols. HOSKINS, GRUDER, BRAMLETTE and WOOLFORD, at Somerset and Columbia, may soon have a fight. Their victory is certain, if they have men enough. A collision also between Gen. THOS. L. CRITTENDEN and Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is imminent. I have no fears of the result.

An overwhelming advance into the four above-mentioned counties, simultaneously with another into Christian, Todd, Logan and Simpson, appears to me very important and essential.

It seems quite likely we shall realize Gov. WICKLIFFE's prediction that by the 25th inst. no rebel foot will be found on the soil of Kentucky. December can hardly pass without great events and great changes in Southern and Western Kentucky.

PONTIAC.

KENTUCKY STILL FIRM.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH offered the following resolutions in the Kentucky Legislature a few days since:

1. *Resolved*, That the members of this House organize themselves into a company, to be called the "State Defenders;" that they shall elect a captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, sergeants and corporals, and tender their services to the Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Cumberland, to be used when the battles take place at Columbus, Bowling Green, or anywhere else on the line of the army now in Kentucky.

2. The Military Board are hereby instructed to procure, and hold in readiness, good and efficient arms and accoutrements, for the use of the "State Defenders," of the following kind, to wit: One musket and bayonet, one cartridge-box, with forty rounds of cartridge; one cap-box, one short sabre, one haversack, one canteen, one blanket, one roundabout, one pair pants, one pair of shoes, one cloth cap and one overcoat.

3. When the "State Defenders" shall be called on, or ordered into the field by the Commanding General, the House shall immediately stand adjourned until after the service for which they were called out shall have been performed.

4. When the services hereinbefore contemplated shall have been completed, it shall be the duty of each member to return the arms, clothing, &c., to the Quartermaster and other officers authorized to receive them—but no member shall be responsible for any "*wear or tear*" of said arms, clothing, &c.

5. The organization of the "State Defenders" shall take place upon the passage of these resolutions.

6. If any member or members now holding or occupying his or their seats upon this floor shall refuse or fail to take his or their place in the "State Defenders" when called on, he or they shall forfeit and pay to the company the sum of $100, which sum of money shall be subject to the order and disposal of the company upon their return to the capital.

MISCELLANEOUS KENTUCKY NEWS.

IN BUCKNER'S LINES.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 5.

A correspondent informs us that, on the 22d ult., a party of Home Guards, from Edmondson and Grayson Counties, numbering 100 men, advanced across Green River, and took possession of the town of Brownsville, (which is on the south side of that stream, and within BUCKNER's lines,) and hoisted the Federal flag, which had been taken down a short time before by the rebels. The Guards sent out their pickets in the direction of the rebel encampment, whose pickets extended within three miles of the town. The Unionists remained in peaceable possession long enough to dine and refresh themselves, when their pickets came in and gave notice of the approach of about 200 rebel cavalry and infantry, with two pieces of artillery, commanded by Brig.-Gen. T. C. HINDMAN, of Arkansas. The Home Guards then proceeded cautiously to the river. Crossing at their leisure, they had ample time to select their position on the north side, which was above and below the ferry, where they were sheltered by heavy timber, the embankments forming fine fortifications for the undisciplined Green River hunters. The enemy opened a heavy fire with their cannon and muskets, which was promptly responded to by our brave boys, who were armed with muskets and hunting rifles. The engagement continued for two hours and a half, during which time there was a constant fire kept up by both parties. As night approached the rebels retreated with a loss of three killed and five wounded, the Home Guards sustaining no injury. Victory seems to perch upon our banners everywhere throughout Kentucky.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.

We have advices from a correspondent at Columbia, Adair County, under date of the 2d inst. The writer is one of a party attached to Col. HAGGARD's regiment, which had just returned from the banks of the Cumberland River. The rebels having appeared on the opposite bank, and killed two Union men, an order was received by Capt. PALMER, at Columbia, to march with his command to Creelsburgh, on the bank of the river, to oppose the rebel advance. A prompt response was made to the order, and the company proceeded at once to the scene of the anticipated conflict. Capt. PALMER arrived upon the river bank at daybreak, and discovered the enemy on the opposite bank, but not within convenient range of the rifles of Capt. PALMER's men. They fired, however, and a shot from Lieut. FUNK's gun brought down the rebel Captain's horse. The First Lieutenant and five men from Capt. PALMER's company subsequently crossed the river in canoes, and, visiting a house in the vicinity, found there the rebel Captain's sword and a smoking-hot breakfast, to which latter they did ample justice. Capt. PALMER's company returned to Columbia on Sunday evening, gratified with the result of their reconnoissance, but disappointed that they could not have a more satisfactory encounter with the enemy. The rebel party, which numbered about seventy-five men, had arrived on the south bank of the Cumberland the night before the arrival of Capt. PALMER's men, and, after having murdered the two Union men, sunk the ferry-boats.

FROM GEN. SCHOEFF'S DIVISION.

A letter from Somerset, Ky., dated the 1st inst., informs us that the writer, while at Camp Hoskins on that day, witnessed a fight at *long-taw* from one cliff to the other. The rebels came opposite to the camp and fired several volleys at our men, and after each fire retreated behind a hill. Our little "pop-gun" threw several shells at them, when all became silent. Soon after the firing Gen. SHOEFF arrived with two pieces of artillery and a squad of cavalry. There are several regiments on the road, which would all arrive within the next day or two. The roads are very bad, the river is very high, and the writer thinks there will be no crossing either way for some days. The present prospect is that the rebels will be driven into Tennessee, or that a fight will ensue. The enemy's balls fell short of the camp. The parties were from three-quarters of a mile to a mile apart.

We have later advices than the above from persons who left Somerset on Monday. They report that when they left the reports of cannon in the direction of Hoskins' Camp were distinctly heard, and it was supposed that the two bodies were engaged.

TENNESSEEANS COMING.

A letter dated at Camp Boyle, Columbia, Ky., Dec. 1, says: "A party of rebels dashed into Edmonton a few days since, and, on their departure, hoisted a 'secesh' flag, which was very soon after taken by some of Woolford's Cavalry and brought into camp as a trophy of victory. May it soon be thus with every traitorous flag now unfurled to the breeze between Camp Boyle and Bowling Green.

Tennesseeans are arriving daily and enlisting in the great cause of human freedom. Four hundred are now reported within a few miles of this place, and will be on soon to link their fortunes with 'Old Kentuck.' If they continue to come at the rate they have been coming for some time, we shall soon have a fine opening for another regiment. The ones that are coming on now were notified to appear at the county seat of their respective counties and try their fortunes with 'white and black beans.' Not desiring to engage in this Tennessee bean lottery, they concluded to come up to Kentucky and draw 'beads' upon their oppressors. May they soon return in peace to their families, and enjoy the pleasures of sweet home."

RUMORS FROM REBELDOM.

Two Rebel Steamers "Engage" the National Fleet at Pensacola—Gen. Price Superseded in Missouri—The Rebel Strength at Columbus.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 7.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Dec. 5, contains the following dispatches:

PENSACOLA, Friday, Dec. 4.

The steamships *Florida* and *Pamlico* engaged the Federal fleet off the east end of Horn Island at 9 o'clock to-day. The Federal forces retired.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 4.

Col. HENRY HEATH, of Virginia, has been appointed a Major-General, and supersedes Gen. PRICE in command of the Department of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Memphis papers of the 5th inst. contain a dispatch from Richmond announcing the appointment of Gen. HEATH, of Virginia, to the command of the Department of Missouri, thus virtually superseding Gen. PRICE.

Some papers say there is great excitement at Nashville in regard to the drafting of troops.

Some 10,000 additional troops have arrived at Columbus, Kentucky, since the battle of Belmont. The rebel troops are rapidly concentrating there, and they declare that 75,000 men cannot take the position.

A telegram from East Pensacola reports that the Federal fleet is off Horn Island.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 7.

Next week eleven officers and two hundred and forty prisoners, of the North Carolina Regiment, wil be sent to Fortress Monroe from Fort Warren, and released on parole, An equal number of our men will be returned from Richmond.

THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by Capt. HENRY B. TODD, of Company B, Lincoln Cavalry, who was captured on the 12th ult., while engaged in a reconnoissance with a detachment of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Division:

RICHMOND, Sunday, Nov. 17, 1861.

You have doubtless learned ere this, from the paper, that I am supposed to be either killed or a prisoner. Fortunately, and by a mere chance, I am the latter. I was captured on the 12th inst., as were also four of my men, some of whom I am afraid are reported dead. Sergeant JOHN O'BRIEN, of New-York, is one; he is somewhat hurt, as his horse fell on him when shot. LEWIS MILLER, also of New-York, had his horse shot dead, and fell under him; he is a little lame. Ensign A. JOHNSTON had his horse shot through the neck, and was slightly hurt in the head by a blow from the butt of a rifle: JOHNSTON is from Seneca Falls, New-York. These, with PETER TROWBRIDGE, from Newburgh, make up all from my company who were captured. Neither he nor myself are injured, although we had a very narrow escape.

The officers are confined separate from the privates, in the tobacco warehouses, and all of us are as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 6.

W. A. ABBOTT, of Andover, Mass., Master's Mate in the United States navy, who was captured by a privateer some months since, and taken to Richmond, has been released, and reached this city to-day. Mr. ABBOTT was attached to the steamer *South Carolina*, and was detailed to take the prize schooner *Geo. S. Baker* and another prize vessel to New-York. When about twenty-five miles north of Hatteras he was overtaken by the privateer *Turk*, which captured the vessels, and took the officers and crews prisoners. The next morning the *Turk* was chased by a Federal gunboat, and had to abandon her prizes, and her crew were obliged to destroy her to prevent her capture. Her crew, with her prisoners, landed, and were shelled by the gunboat. Whether any were killed or not, Mr. ABBOTT did not learn.

Mr. ABBOTT was taken to Norfolk and put in the jail there, where he remained in close confinement for ten weeks. From there he was sent to Richmond, and placed in a tobacco manufactory with other Federal prisoners. While in Norfolk he found friends who had served with him in the navy, and who treated him with kindness so far as they could. At Richmond he and his fellow-prisoners were barely comfortable. The officers who had money sent out and bought such articles as they could get. The men were generally poorly off for clothing. Recently the authorities had distributed a woolen comforter to each of them.

Mr. ABBOTT heard from Col. LEE, Maj. REVERE, Capts. ROCKWOOD and BOWMAN, the morning he left, which was last Thursday. They were in close confinement in jail, used as hostages for the privateers who have been condemned. They were in good health. The prisoners have bread and beef served to them, and whatever else they want they must purchase.

Shooting of prisoners by the guard has been stopped by the authorities, who have declared that the soldier who does so shall be himself shot. Letters are received by the prisoners from their friends quite often. The prisoners are anxiously awaiting the action of Congress, hoping and believing that some measures will be adopted which will secure their exchange.

Among the prisoners is H. DICKINSON, of the regular army, who has been reported dead. He belonged in New-London, Conn. He was badly wounded, but is now nearly well, and in good spirits. The story that Maj. REVERE's brother had been shot is not true. The present officers of the guard were very kind and courteous in the treatment of the prisoners.

Mr. ABBOTT is released on parole, and cannot, of course, make any statements which might in any way be construed into giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

The following extracts are taken from a letter just received from one of the commissioned officers of a Massachusetts regiment, now a prisoner of war at Richmond. The writer's experience is doubtless similar to that of his companions in bonds:

"Our men in confinement here generally like the idea of going South, partly on account of the change, but more, perhaps, on account of the weather. Our prison is of rather an airy character—it is well ventilated, in fact—and the nights are growing cold. The one stove that we have is a warm friend to-day, and has many patrons gathered about it. The officers who have us in charge are very gentlemanly men, and appear to do all in their power for our comfort.

Our position here is far from being so uncomfortable as it might be. The food given us is bread and meat, both of good quality, and served to us three times a day. A tin cup and plate, a tick filled with straw, and a warm quilt, was the outfit furnished us at the start.

Twenty officers left for Alabama to-day. The parting was a sad one, but we hope soon to regain our [illegible]. Rumor says our turn will come soon. All [illegible] fear in leaving Richmond is, that the communication [illegible] established with friends at the North will be broken."

A letter from GEORGE ROSENBERG, a private in the Thirteenth Regiment, is published in the Rochester *Union*. He writes:

"There have been brought to Richmond nearly 2,900 prisoners of war, commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates, since the battle of Manassas, at which I was captured—1,710 of this number, including 75 officers, still remain at Richmond confined in different tobacco factories, converted into prisons. The balance have been sent to other localities in the Southern States, for want of sufficient accommodations in this city and because of a desire to distribute the expense of support among the seceded States. In September, 157, including 33 officers, (Col. CORCORAN amongst the number,) were sent to Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor; 500 privates, one Captain, and two Lieutenants were sent to New-Orleans, and are now confined in the jail of that city; 150 to Columbia, S. C., and during the present week 500 more privates and 20 officers are to go to Tuscaloosa, Ala. Thus you will see our brave men, who have been so unfortunate, after fighting the battles of their country, as to fall into the enemy's hands, and suffering a cruel imprisonment of more than four months, in the daily hope that our Government would take measures by way of exchange to release them, are at last doomed to disappointment, transported hundreds of miles further South, to eke out in the loathsome jails of Secessionists—an imprisonment inexcusable upon any principle of justice or humanity. Indeed the Administration seem utterly to refuse to recognize the first obligations of civilized warfare, its duty to protect those who have fallen victims under the flag they fought to sustain. I, however, have never witnessed a body of men who manifested more of self-sacrifice, or willingness to bear all the ills of this unpleasant position, than the Richmond prisoners. But it is difficult to convince them that its duration is any longer either necessary or just."

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

NEWS FROM GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION—AN ACCESSION OF TROOPS—THE REBEL BATTERIES—PRECARIOUS POSITION OF THE REBEL STEAMER PAGE, ETC.

CAMP NEAR BUDD'S FERRY,
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1861.

On Sunday last, and during the day yesterday, Gen. HOOKER's Division was materially increased by the addition of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New-Jersey regiments of infantry. The Fifth and Seventh came down from Washington in a Government steamer and transport, during the night of Saturday, and disembarked (most unmercifully for the men) at a point nine miles above the place assigned them for encamping, the near proximity of the rebel batteries being given as the reason for this movement. The rains of the past few days had reduced the roads to the worst possible condition, the mud in some places being fully knee-deep, and in no place in a state fitted for the march of a body of two thousand troops. The soil is an admixture of red clay and fine sand, and as the soldiers marched along, their shoes would become so clogged and burdened with the mud, that but a few steps could be taken with any degree of ease; and when they reached their camping-ground, the majority of them threw themselves upon the ground, in a state of helpless exhaustion. Their condition could not have been worse had they been marched fifty miles on a forced expedition

They are now encamped upon the southern shore of Mettawoman Creek, whither the steamer brought their tents and stores, after the troops had disembarked nine miles above on the Potomac.

They were visited yesterday by Col. COWDIN, of Boston, acting Brigadier-General of Hooker's Brigade, who highly complimented both officers and men for the excellent condition they presented in personal and general outfit. These four New-Jersey regiments are assigned to Gen. SICKLES' Brigade, and will move immediately to his command, which lies about seven miles below their present encampment.

Last evening a snow storm set in from the northeast, but during the night the wind changed to the northwest and came down furious and cold, and ice formed, and the ground froze for the first time this season. There is but little snow upon the ground this morning, and is rapidly disappearing under a warm sun.

This morning the rebels at Evansport, on the opposite shore, again opened their batteries upon a small schooner, with the same brilliant effect which has characterized all their former experiments. Not a shot struck her, or came within a range to create any apprehensions as to her safety. They do not seem to improve in the least, notwithstanding their daily practice. Our battery at Budd's Ferry invariably replies, and seldom fails to drop at least one rifle shell into their battery at the mouth of Quantico Creek, in three or four rounds, which invariably intimates to them that *silence* is the better part of their valor.

The "Balloon Letter" correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in a recent letter, says that the steamer *George Page* could easily come out of her hiding-place, some dark night, and do a great deal of damage before her escape would be discovered. This we disavow. The rebels have once attempted that experiment with her, but before accomplishing their purpose they received sufficient warning that it was a most hazardous undertaking, and run her back with most commendable alacrity. She cannot escape from her imprisonment without discovery, and certain capture or annihilation.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.

I observe by recent papers, which *occasionally* find their welcome way into our camps, that some of them are disposed to question the propriety of the upper flotilla of the Potomac retaining its present idle position at the mouth of Occoquan Creek. The object of retaining it just where it is is apparent and prudent, as any one conversant with the position of both armies in this location is aware. Occoquan Creek, which runs up into the rebel territory, is wide and deep, and is the principal inlet above Aquia Creek. The upper bank, or Indian Head, is high and precipitous, and, commanding an extensive range of the river, would doubtless have been strongly fortified had not the guns of the flotilla barred the possibility. Were the flotilla to move down the river, the larger vessels of the squadron would be compelled to go down below Freestone Point, close in upon the Virginia shore, which, being, for several miles, very high and bold, the rebels could do immense damage without incurring material risk, from the position our vessels would be compelled to adhere to in order to avoid being stranded.

Freestone Point, which has by far the most extensive command of the river of any point in this neighborhood, is now abandoned by the rebels, in consequence of the salutary punishment already inflicted by the flotilla, and no opportunity will be afforded them to regain this important position. The camp smoke of Gen. HEINTZELMAN's Division of National troops already rises in the valleys near Occoquan, and when pushed below the creek, and the division of Gen. HOOKER's admirably-conditioned and well-disciplined troops is prepared to cross the Potomac below Evansport, where the enemy's batteries cluster, then probably will the *Harriet Lane* and her surrounding gunboats steam down and prevent the rebels from escaping across the river and occupying the shores of Maryland, or dispersing in the country. For the enemy will certainly be pushed from their present position on the Potomac, and that ere long; and their rout will be sudden and effectual. Therefore, let us hear no more about the inertness of the Potomac flotalla.

Prof. LOWE's balloon "Constitution" is to be during the night inflated on board a boat fitted up for the purpose in Chickamoxen Creek, and it is the design of the Professor to make a reconnoissance of the enemy's batteries and rear forces, accompanied by Gen. HOOKER, in the morning.

The health of Gen. HOOKER's Division is excellent, and the weather far from being in any degree severe, while robins yet linger in the woods in this vicinity. The Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth New-Jersey Regiments still remain at their first encampment on Mettawoman Creek, but will soon move to closer vicinity of the main division.

ARGUS.

NEWS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

A PARTY OF SECESSIONISTS CAPTURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 6.

The weather is rainy. Business is dull. Crushed Sugars are selling at 15c. ℔ ℔. Candles received *via* Panama, 23c. Butter, 32c.

A party of Secessionists, on their way to Texas overland, were captured on the northern border of the State by National troops. It is supposed that 150 others, intending to leave California by the same route, will be taken. SHOWLTER, the duellist, commands them.

THE WESTERN VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

WHEELING, Va., Saturday, Dec. 7.

In the Legislature, to-day, Mr. PORTER offered a resolution looking to Virginia's paying her portion of the National direct tax.

Mr. DAVIDSON offered a resolution requiring all ministers to take the oath of allegiance before receiving a license to perform the marriage ceremony.

A bill was reported releasing non-commissioned officers and privates from payment of the customary taxes.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, it was ordered that the National flag be displayed each day from the building wherein the Legislature transacts its business.

THE SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Anniversary Meeting and Dinner at Delmonico's.

TOASTS, SPEECHES AND MUSIC.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held its anniversary meeting, yesterday afternoon, at Delmonico's, on Broadway.

At 4½ P. M. quite a large number of regular members having assembled, the meeting was opened by Mr. M. J. PAILLARD, the President—Mr. JULES LORIMIER, Secretary and Treasurer, being likewise present, and officiating.

Mr. PAILLARD gave a brief exposition of the affairs of the Society, which has been somewhat noted in this country for the prompt and able administration of relief to needy Swiss emigrants, and coupled with his other remarks, the following synopsis of the so-called "Administrative Return."

Receipts for the year 1861, including donations from the Swiss Cantons of Thurgoviè, Neuchâtel, Soleure, Schaffhausen, St. Galle, Básle, (country,) Básle, (city,) the Grisons, Zurich, Argan, Vaud, Geneva and Berne, and the subscriptions of one hundred and thirty-two members, aided by the contributions of the Lehmann family and Mrs. MARY ANN BEBLER, along with $3,546 35 cash on hand, on December 31, 1860, amounted to $5,743 04. The total disbursements of the year have been $3,235 06, leaving a balance of $2,508 02.

The Society, within the past twelvemonth, has assisted very many indigent Swiss, exclusive of a number for whom employment was procured, and who received their advice, or were sent to the Commissioners of Emigration and other charitable institutions. Aid has been extended to a great number of applicants, some of whom have obtained medical treatment, drugs, medicines, provisions, fuel, &c.; others have been assisted with money, and some sent back to Europe at the expense of the Society.

In addition to the above facts, the President alluded to the general prosperity of the Society, and the great diminution in the number of emigrants noticeable during the last half year.

Opening was offered to any member who desired to make a proposition or discuss the Secretary's report. No one suggesting an objection, the report was unanimously adopted.

The election for officers was the next business in order, and Mr. LOUIS PHILIPPE DE LUZE, Consul of the Swiss Confederation, moved that the President and Secretary appointed for the last year should be continued in their respective offices. This proposition was unanimously acceded to, and the whole Board of Officers declared to be reëlected for another term.

The following Commissioners were then proposed and elected, viz.:

Messrs. LIENHARDT of Zurich, LOTZ of Basle, CHRISTIAN ZIEGLER of Zurich, and A. RONILLER of Neuchâtel.

A vote of thanks to the officers and Commissioners of the concluding year was then passed, and an especial compliment paid, by unanimous vote, to Mr. C. DELMONICO, the worthy host, for his kindness in offering the Society the use of his rooms.

THE DINNER.

The Swiss Benevolent Society has long been famed for the elegance of its anniversary entertainments, and, upon this occasion, Mr. DELMONICO fully equaled his previous efforts as caterer, aided by the efficient services of Mr. HERMANN MEYER, the gentlemanly and obliging Secretary of the Swiss Consulate.

At 6 P. M., all business having been concluded, the assembled guests, numbering about 70 persons, were ushered to a lower saloon of the hotel where three long tables tastefully decorated with emblematic devices of confectionery and rare baskets of fruit and flowers, with a fine service of plate and china, gave promise of an agreeable repast.

At a head table, crossing the room, sat Mr. PAILLARD, President of the Society, supported on his right by the Swiss Consul, Mr. DE LUZE, Vice-President, and on his left by Mr. LORIMIER, the Secretary. Next to these were M. LENTHILLON, President of the French Benevolent Society, and other distinguished guests.

Mr. MEYER, General Agent for the Society, presided at another table, and near him were seated the Envoys of the Press. The main table exhibited a superb Temple of Liberty, surmounted by the flag of the Swiss Confederation, and other emblems, graced with the American standard in miniature, adorned the neighboring boards.

The President, Mr. PAILLARD, after an hour had been spent in the discussion of a varied and *recherché* bill of fare, rose to offer as a sentiment:

"The President of the United States and the American Union."

And proceeded in a most eloquent address to declare the sympathy felt by Switzerland for the Transatlantic Republic in its hour of trouble. America was a second and beloved home and the heart of every Switzer yearned for the hour when the Banner of Stars should wave again over a united and happy people—strong, great and glorious as once it was! Repeated and enthusiastic cheering greeted every sentence almost of this very pleasing speech.

The next toast was:

to "the Swiss Confederation and its Magistrates," beautifully and patriotically introduced by the President. "Our own glorious and noble country," said the speaker, "how must our hearts thrill as we mention her, with the memories of her history consecrated in the past as now and forever to Freedom!" He referred to the late attempts to absorb portions of Switzerland set on foot by great European Powers, and, notwithstanding the hints of the London *Times* that some half million pounds sterling, would pay for all, declared that every inch of Swiss soil was dear to its ancient people, and would be defended by them to the death. Great applause followed this declaration, and Mr. DE LUZE, the Swiss Consul, responded in a telling and well-chosen address.

The healths of the President, Vice-President and the Consul followed, and were aptly responded to by those gentlemen, in remarks sparkling with a humor that elicited universal mirth and cheering.

Songs were then called for, and finely sung by Messrs. PILLET and BERTSCHMANN, the former giving some characteristic ditties of the French portion of Switzerland, and the latter several amusing peasant *jodeln* from the German border.

Mr. LENTHILLON, the President of the French Benevolent Society, was then toasted, and handsomely responded with a sentiment, in which France and Switzerland were designated as "sisters," in weal or woe.

"Sweethearts and Wives" was then drunk, and after singing the "Ranz des Vaches," the famous home-song of the Switzer, in chorus, the mirth became general, and the festivities of the occasion fought the last hours until midnight.

During the evening, the toast to America was becomingly responded to by an American gentleman present, who offered in return:

"The memory of TELL in the land of WASHINGTON! May its glory here be as eternal as the mountains that inspired and matured it at home!"

The proceedings were all conducted in the French language.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

On next Monday, at noon, the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Irish Brigade will be inspected, at Fort Schuyler, by the Adjutant-General of the State. The officers and men of both commands have been notified by order from Acting Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER to report themselves there to him on that morning, at 10 o'clock, in order to have all in readiness for the State inspection. This being the final inspection before the departure of these regiments for the seat of war, all officers and privates must be present. The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1861.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDER.—An inspection of the Fourth and Fifth Regiments of the Irish Brigade being ordered by the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, on Monday, the 9th of December, at 1 o'clock P. M., the officers and privates of those regiments are hereby ordered to report themselves at Fort Schuyler, on that day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

This inspection is preparatory to the immediate departure of these regiments to join the First and Third of the Irish Brigade at Springfield, Va., and any officer or private absenting himself from it will be dealt with peremptorily. By order of

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Colonel of the Fifth Reg't of the Irish Brigade
And Acting Brigadier.

REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS—COL. EDWARD W. SERRELL.

This regiment was ordered away to the war in a hurry and incomplete. One-half of it—the right wing, with the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel—went off in the great Expedition, and are now at Hilton Head, S. C. Of the remaining half, two or three companies are already under orders for the same place, and expect to leave in the course of next week. The portion now at the seat of war lately received their first payment, the privates being paid as first-class engineers, $17 a month. They have been doing good service, and winning golden opinions. The [illegible] certainly offers a rare chance for [illegible] of various trades—especially for those who feel the spirit of patriotism stirring within them. Two companies of the left wing, which is now under the command of Maj. RICHARD BULL, are not yet [illegible], but are rapidly filling up. Now is the time for capable artisans who wish to serve both their country and themselves.

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

An election for a Major of this popular regiment, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Maj. SHALER, who is now at the seat of war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the "Shephard Rifles," was held at the Armory on Friday evening, and resulted in the election of Capt. B. M. NEVERS, commanding the Sixth Company.

On the same evening, First Lieut. JOS. B. YOUNG, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, was unanimously elected to the captaincy vacated by the promotion of Maj. NEVERS. This is the first time in the history of the regiment that a captaincy has been filled with such entire unanimity—every vote being cast for Lieut. YOUNG—and speaks as well for his capabilities as an officer as for his popularity as a gentleman. There can be no doubt that he will fulfill every expectation which his promotion may excite.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE MORGAN LIGHT ARTILLERY WITH THE HAMILTON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief the Third Battalion of the Morgan Light Artillery and the company of the Hamilton Light Artillery are to be consolidated into a battalion, and will form the Third Battalion of the Second Regiment New-York Volunteer Artillery, Col. PALMER.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This regiment has been raised in Boston, from the nucleus of the old New England Guards of that city, one of the oldest corps in New England, and one which did good service in the last war. There are many of its old members now engaged in mercantile and other business pursuits in this city. The regiment is fully equipped, as all Massachusetts regiments are, and is commanded by Col. THOMAS H. STEVENSON. Among the line officers is Capt. ROBERT F. CLARK, well known as the champion oarsman of Charles River, and many others of the Beacon and Harvard Boat Clubs.

The regiment will land at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, on Tuesday morning, where they will be received by the Sons of Massachusetts, under Chief Marshal ASHLEY, accompanied by Dodworth's Band, and escorted down Broadway to the Park, where Commissary BAKER will have an excellent breakfast ready for the regiment. The "Sons," and their ladies, will give a *déjeuner* to Col. STEVENSON and officers at the Astor House, and those of our Massachusetts or New-England descendants who wish to obtain seats should make early application either at the Astor House, or at the Massachusetts Headquarters, No. 203 Broadway, where tickets can be procured.

After the breakfast the regiment will have a beautiful flag presented them by CHARLES STETSON, in front of the hotel. Gen. BURNSIDE, and other distinguished gentlemen, clerical, military, and of the Press, will be present.

A large number of the most prominent merchants, and other citizens of Boston, will accompany the regiment to this City. Messrs. H. WINTHROP GRAY, JAMES STURGIS and ELIOT C. COWDIN, Esqs., have been added to the list of Marshals for this occasion.

The regiment will leave in the afternoon for Annapolis. Its motto is, "Our Nation's Honor, the Bond of Union."

NO CLEARANCES FOR THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. A. C. HAVENS will in a few days dispatch several schooners to Accomac and Northampton Counties, Va. Yesterday he had a conversation with Collector BARNEY, but was informed that he had no authority from Washington to grant clearances for the above ports for the present.

LAUNCH OF A NEW WAR VESSEL.

The new side-wheel steamer *Octorara* was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday. The yard was thrown open to visitors, and hundreds of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the pleasing spectacle. Her dimensions are: length over all, 207 feet; breadth of beam 35 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 9 inches; tonnage, about 800 tons. She is supplied with steering apparatus at each end, similar to that used upon ferryboats, which will be of great service in time of engagement. Her engines and machinery were built at the Neptune Iron Works, and are all ready to put in. According to the original specification, she will carry two pivot guns fore and aft, also two howitzers on the broadside ports. She will be ready for service at an early day.

[Advertisement.]
COMMODORE WILKES,
AT GURNEY'S GALLERY.
Imperial Photographs and Cartes de Visites of the *Captain in uniform*, taken last Friday, now ready for delivery. Trade supplied on liberal terms.
J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 12 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 11 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 12 06 | Gov. Island. 12 57 | Hell Gate.... 2 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 7.

Cleared.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Manchester, Trask, Liverpool, Trask & Dearborn; Wellington, Barstow, Liverpool, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Barks Queen of the Fleet, Hilton, Cork, Edmiston Bros.; Barzilla, McKenzie, Queenstown, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Harvest Home, Dickey, Cadiz, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Edmiston Bros., (Br.,) Phillips, Cork, Edmiston Bros.; Adeline P. Fluker, Lord, Madeira, C. & E. J. Peters; Caledonia, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Comet, (Br.,) Rawlings, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Lavina Jane, Ketchum, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Lynnfield, (Br.,) Amos, Halifax, [illegible] & Co.; Mary, Rogers, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; [illegible] (Br.,) Douglas, Elizabethport, J. F. Whitney & Co.; [illegible] Adams, Fisk, Baltimore, McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible] Stewart, Abrams, Baltimore, master; Christina, Knight, Yarmouth, Me., Miller & Houghton; N. Berry, [illegible], Baltimore, Metcalf & Duncan; E. Sawyer, Blanchard, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Josephine, Grumley, Locust Point, in ballast.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Otodini, (Br., of Shields,) (not ship Ptodian,) Hill, Calais, France, 62 ds., in ballast to master. Has had heavy northerly winds for the past month. Nov. 4, was within 260 miles of this port, and was blown off in the late gales; 5th inst., 15 miles E. of Sandy Hook, was run into by an outward bound ship who carried away her jib-boom.

Brig Annie Laurie, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Goldsworthy, Pernambuco Oct. 27, with sugar to J. L. Phipps & Co. Experienced very heavy weather the last three weeks. The bark Union, Heard, for Philadelphia, sailed 3 ds. previous.

Schr. Horace Staples, Gibbs, New-Bedford, with oil, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. S. Simpson, Churn, Gloucester, with mdse. for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Treworgy, Calais 7 ds., lumber.

Schr. Little Rock, Dayton, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

SAILED—Steamship City of Manchester, (Br.,) for Liverpool. Has probably anchored in Quarantine.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. E. to E., with dense fog.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Colinda, previously reported abandoned, was built in Sunderland, Eng., in 1852; was 595 tons, built of oak, iron-kneed and strapped, metaled in 1861, and rated A 2. Her cargo consisted of 29,795 bushels corn, valued at about $25,000.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 24.—The Am. bark Elf, from Philadelphia, has arrived here, badly damaged, and will require considerable repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

WILL OPEN TO-MORROW.
GIGNOUX'S
INDIAN SUMMER IN VIRGINIA.
AT
SCHAUS' NEW GALLERY, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FANCY BOXES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, of the latest importation and in great variety, at war prices, and filled with fine pure candies, at
SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY,
No. 629 Broadway.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Evening Class for Gentlemen Mondays and Thursdays. Private classes and schools [illegible]